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Air-Sea Battle Rages Off Formosa; Japan Reports Its Navy in Action; 7,000 Planes Batter German Cities

Crowds Rush to Register; V-Day Orders Approved; Spanish Prison Raided

The World's Day—October 16, 1944

New England: Bostonians Flock to Register

Crowds flocked to voting registration offices in Boston's 22 wards and at City Hall Annex to register before the Wednesday deadline. Up to Saturday night, 384,229 persons had registered as the number rapidly approached the 390,698 record registration of 1940.

Workers in the 1944-45 Salvation Army Appeal in Greater Boston reported $333,932 raised in all divisions at a weekly meeting in Boston today. Total amount sought in the drive is $400,000.

The Hartford Times, an independent-Democratic newspaper which since its establishment in 1817 supported every Democratic presidential nominee except William Jennings Bryan and President Roosevelt in 1940, announced today its support of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Operation of the Fort Devens Separation Center started today, with the first group of veterans expected to be "processed" within 48 hours and back in civilian life. This center is the discharge facility for all New England soldiers.

Hearings on applications of 25 air lines which proposed to establish services between 569 New England towns and cities will begin on Dec. 4, the Civil Aeronautics Board announced. Use of helicopters is included in the applications, but the Board has said it cannot be expected to grant applications for this type of craft yet.

Washington: Postwar Purchase Orders O. K.

It's all right for manufacturers to accept postwar purchase orders provided such orders are not scheduled for production in advance of the removal of restrictions, the War Production Board said.

The Secretaries of War and Navy and the Chairman of the War Production Board asked war industries to permit employees to vote during working hours on Nov. 7 in cases where voting before or after work is not possible.

A new superfuel chiefly for carrier-based planes and giant bombers such as B-29 Superfortresses will be produced as soon as military authorities give the word, it was announced by Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator.

The Navy college-training program will admit no new trainees for the term beginning next March 1. The 69,000 now enrolled are regarded as adequate for future officer requirements.

Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, said there is "nothing ready for announcement" on President Roosevelt's campaign speaking plans beyond Oct. 21, when he will make a major foreign-policy address in New York.

President Roosevelt received a first-hand report from Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, on the latter's recent military trip to the liberated areas of France.

Europe: Border Raid Frees Prisoners in Spain

Spanish Republican guerrillas crossing the Spanish frontier from France on Oct. 10 liberated all political prisoners in Figueras, 25 miles inside Spain, and removed several guards to France as captives, Spanish Republicans in Paris announced.

French war prisoners and workers have been ordered from border areas to the interior of Germany by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, the Algiers Radio said.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in a radiocast to the French Nation, charged that "the other great powers are treating France with neglect in such matters as peace preparations." [First Page, Second Section.]

Gen. Henri Giraud has conferred with Gen. Charles de Gaulle for the first time since the former French Commander in Chief returned to France, a dispatch from Paris said.

Appointment of Maj. Gen. Yvon Gerard as Commander in Chief of the Belgian Forces of the Interior has been confirmed by the Belgian Cabinet, the Brussels Radio said.

Food shortages are predicted in The Hague, Amsterdam, Leyden, and Rotterdam by next week end, according to Dutch officials, who said that the Netherlands Government will ask financial aid from UNRRA despite earlier agreements to pay as relief is received. received.

A Bulgarian armistice delegation has arrived in Moscow to negotiate final terms with Russia, Britain, and the United States. Moscow announced last week that Bulgaria had accepted the Allies' preliminary conditions, which included Bulgarian retirement from territories seized from Yugoslavia and Greece.

Export of Swedish ball bearings to Germany has ceased, the Swedish Foreign Office officially announced.

Pierre Laval, Chief of Government in the Vichy regime, will be tried in absentia for "intelligence with the enemy," the Paris Radio reported.

National: Striking Foremen Return in Detroit

The Timken-Detroit Company's 400 foremen came back for work after a two-day strike, but 7,500 production employees remained out in a separate walkout involving discipline by the company.

Striking oil workers at the Ashland Oil and Refining Company's No. 1 plant in Ashland, Ky., remained away from work after a meeting in which they refused to act on an appeal of leaders of the C. I. O. union to end what the latter called an unauthorized strike over disciplinary actions of the company.

Ship models made by Japanese Americans at the Gila River Relocation Center in Arizona now aid American fliers in spotting enemy warships, the War Relocation Authority reported.

Strayer Criticisms Headed For School Board Discussion

First report of the $70,000 Strayer School Survey which urges drastic reforms in the administration of the Boston public schools is expected to come up for discussion at tomorrow afternoon's regular meeting of the School Committee.

In the meantime, the Boston League of Women Voters formally declare: "The facts brought out by the Survey Commission are so serious as to require drastic remedies. Its recommendations should be made the basis of whatever legislative or administrative action is needed to make the public schools again a credit to the City of Boston."

Committeeman Joseph C. White said the report could not fail to be brought up in tomorrow's meeting, it was so important.

Comment on the report was sparse today. Most of those in a position to comment usefully de-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, October 16, 1944

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Christian Science Services on Radio	12
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Financial Pages	14, 15
For Children	12
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	12
Maine Letter	5
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	13
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	10
Thoughts of Home (With Yiddish Translation)	
Advertising	
Amusements (grouped)	4
Classified	13
Restaurants (grouped)	13

Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston Business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capitol 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Boston (Wards 6-10) — Tomorrow.

Belmont—Tomorrow.

Revere (Ward 2)—Tomorrow.

Boston (Wards 11-14)—Wednesday.

Belmont—Wednesday.

Braintree—Wednesday.

Hull—Wednesday.

Revere (Ward 3)—Wednesday.

Winchester (West Side)—Wednesday.

Hub-Bermuda Link Sought by Air Line

Northeast Airlines today filed application with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington for permission to inaugurate a new air route linking Boston with Bermuda.

Paul F. Collins, President of the air line, said in making the announcement that the new route proposed would materially increase the importance of Boston as an air-transportation center. The distance between Boston and Bermuda is the same as the distance between New York and Bermuda — 770 miles. [Story on Page 5.]

Boston Holds Top Place As Air Terminal

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — Although hearings before examiners of the Civil Aeronautics Board on applications of 13 airlines for North Atlantic routes threatened to bog down in technicalities and cross examination today, it was evident from the joint exhibit prepared by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the City of Boston as interveners that Boston geographically at least could not be budged from top place as site for such routes.

With maps showing the great circle route from the East Coast to Western Europe, the exhibit, marked in statute miles, Massachusetts' and Boston's exhibit disclosed that whichever of the four routes contemplated—whether by Iceland, by Newfoundland and Greenland to Ireland, by the Azores to Lisbon, or by Bermuda and the Azores—Boston geographically was in an almost ideal position.

Figures Tell Story

Boston's witness, Arthur S. Harris, manager of aviation activities of Boston's Chamber of Commerce since 1940, disclosed through the exhibit that whereas the distance from Boston to Iceland was 2,428 miles, the distance to Iceland by New York was 2,609 miles. Boston's distance to the Azores was only 2,221 miles, while New York was 2,391 miles from the Azores. As for the run to Bermuda, New York was only two miles shorter, 773 compared to 775 miles. While both cities had the edge on Baltimore—which, along with Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Miami are vying for sites as terminals for trans-Atlantic flying — which is 815 miles away.

Boston also produced mileage figures showing that it was a shorter distance from Chicago via Detroit and Boston to Botwood, Newfoundland, than going by way of New York, the distance being 1,735 miles by Boston and 1,795.5 miles by New York.

13 as Petitioners

At today's hearing 13 airlines appeared as petitioners before the C. A. B. examiners while 11 interveners also were present. The air lines included: Northeast Airlines, American Export, American Airlines, Pennsylvania Central,

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Associated Press via United States Army Signal Corps Radio

General Marshall Inspects Siegfried Line

Gen. George C. Marshall (front left), United States Army Chief of Staff, tours United States front line for view of Siegfried Line in armored car of Maj. Gen. J. Lawton Collins (rear left), Seventh Corps commander. Lieut. Gen. Walter B. Smith, Chief of Staff to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, is at rear right. Driver is unidentified and the exact location is not given.

Dewey Steps Up Campaign With Huge Vote Forecast

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16—As Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York plunged into the decisive three weeks of his campaign with a continued frontal attack on President Roosevelt, it seemed evident on every side today that this 1944 wartime election will be settled, not by public apathy as many have feared, but by an unusually large national vote.

The signs are multiplying that, after all, the voters are going to vote this year and that those who have been construing silence to mean indifference have been misreading the times.

A quickened tempo to the entire campaign is plainly visible, and Governor Dewey is responding to and contributing to this heightened public interest in the election.

Dewey Retracts Nothing

He is continuing to center his fire directly on the White House and in his latest declaration is throwing back at the President most of the charges of his Oklahoma City speech in replying to the "statement-and-facts" docu-

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Roosevelt Ex-Envoy To Stump for Dewey

By the Associated Press

Muncie, Ind., Oct. 16

Alvin M. Owsley, former Minister to Denmark, Romania, and Eire during the first two terms of the Roosevelt Administration, announced he would campaign for Thomas E. Dewey.

Mr. Owsley, a past National Commander of the American Legion, said in a statement:

"Mr. Roosevelt is not the same man he was in 1932 and 1936. The issue simmers down to whether I should stand by my party or my country. I have chosen my country and shall support Mr. Dewey's candidacy."

Military Aides Join in Talks

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin conferred for an hour yesterday with British and American military representatives in what was understood to be a broad overall discussion on how to bring the war in Europe to a speedy close.

The senior statesmen met with Maj. Gen. J. Russell Deane, Chief of the United States military mission to the Soviet Union; Lieut. Gen. Brocas Burrows, Chief of the British military mission; Field Marshal Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the British Imperial Staff, and Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, Mr. Churchill's Chief of Staff.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr met with Premier Stanislaw Mikolajcyk of the Polish London Government at the British Embassy here.

Land reform a Polish issue: Soviet eclat attends visit of Churchill: Page 7.

Hungary Asks For Armistice, Capital Chaotic

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius said today the American, Soviet, and British Governments and their representatives in the European Advisory Commission are carefully studying terms for the Hungarian armistice proposal but that he had no new information on the general prospect of getting Hungary out of the war.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 16—Hungary's request for armistice terms, accompanied this week end by reports that Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy and the Lakatos government had left Budapest and that Hungarian Nazis are in control there, indicate the extent of the chaos now prevailing in the Hungarian capital.

"All eyes in Europe are today turned toward the tension in Hungary. . . . The country is in a state of alarm and Budapest is

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Japanese fight crucial battle with Halsey sea and air fleet in western Pacific.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Oct. 16—There are other indications, besides the Tokyo Radio, that major fleet and air engagements are in progress in the western Pacific. The fighting is not yet over. It may develop into the genuine long-expected fleet battle.

The crucial nature of the conflict was disclosed in a Nimitz communiqué which announced that aircraft of the Japanese Imperial Air Force were delivering "strong counterattacks" against Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet and that "this fight is continuing."

"Further details will be released as they become available," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said.

The Japanese Fleet, therefore, at last may be contesting the audacious sweeps which the Third Fleet's several carrier units have been making against the Philippines, Formosa, and the Ryukyu Islands.

Two Counterattacks

Details released show that at least two specific counterattacks have been delivered against the Third Fleet—one the night of Oct. 12-13 and another on the afternoon of Oct. 13.

In the first, United States planes shot down 13 enemy aircraft from the air and seven were destroyed by the ships' antiaircraft fire.

On the afternoon of Oct. 13, an air patrol group shot down 28 enemy planes, while the ships' ack-ack destroyed two.

These persistent enemy counterattacks—and particularly the fact that the two announced attacks came so close together—testify that the enemy still is strong in land-based aircraft in this area and may mean that Japanese land planes are working in co-ordination with Japanese carrier aircraft.

Vital Air Searches

Also it means that Admiral Halsey is having to intensify his air searches in an effort to locate whatever battle force the Japanese may have in the area.

Although the Japanese Navy has not put in appearance in the western Pacific since June 19, present operations against Japan's inter-perimeter defenses are certainly sufficient cause for the enemy's taking every possible reprisal.

The reason the Third Fleet has not heretofore been opposed may have been that the Japanese carrier air groups had been destroyed in the engagements of June 19.

On that occasion, in addition to more than 400 planes destroyed, the Japanese suffered serious dam-

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

British Navy puts men ashore in Piraeus; Russians take Petsamo in Finland.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The world still awaits details of the great air-naval battle that has been reported in progress somewhere between Formosa and the northern waters of the Philippines.

Japanese radiocasts that the Imperial Fleet is in action, claiming destruction of 52 American war vessels, including 10 carriers and 2 battleships, are clearly fantastic, although they no doubt indicate that a sizable engagement is in progress.

However, so far Admiral Nimitz, after his first intimation that the Pacific task force was fighting off strong Japanese aerial attacks, has furnished no further details of the engagement; nor has he yet mentioned the presence of Japanese surface vessels.

The presence of Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet in force off Formosa offers such a threat not only to Japan, but also to Japanese operations in South China, that the Japanese Navy may have had no alternative but to put in an appearance.

Pending further details on the fighting, Washington dispatches announce that American B-29 Superfortresses have attacked Formosa for the second time in 48 hours, raiding installations at Okayama and Heito.

Meanwhile, as these events progress to the north, all eyes are turned on the Philippines, where all indications point to an early movement by General MacArthur's Southwest Pacific forces toward liberation of the islands.

The most considerable move of the Allies in other sectors is the terrific aerial attacks leveled against German cities, while the land forces on the Western Front appear temporarily held up.

Fifteen major raids have been launched in 40 hours during the week end, involving 7,000 planes and 40,000 tons of explosives. Some 2,200 Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th Air Force attacked Cologne and Düsseldorf, while the RAF dropped 9,500 tons of bombs on near-by Duisburg. During the Battle of Britain only 10,000 tons were dropped on London in a whole month.

On land, the pincers closed completely around Aachen, as counterattacks led by youths wildly crying out "Heil, Hitler!" vainly attempted to save the thin lifeline. At Fort Driant, however, five miles southwest of Metz, after 10 days of close-quarter combat, Gen. George S. Patton's men had to withdraw from their toehold in the fort.

While the British naval force, as announced by General Wilson beforehand, had sailed into Piraeus, port of Athens, and proceeded to land troops there, the Germans announced that they were evacuating Greece.

In Lithuania, the Red Army was announced to be pushing into Memelland on a 27-mile front. Farther north still, they had taken the important port of Petsamo in northern Finland, and were pushing on to Kirkenes, German naval base in northern Norway, 30 miles away.

Distribution Problems Raised as Parley Opens

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sharp attacks on persons who spread fears about postwar Russo-American relations; frank discussion of Anglo-American relations, and some problems of reconversion high lighted the opening session of the two-day 16th annual Boston Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler today.

Speaking to hundreds of outstanding business leaders of the nation, an array of experts discussed postwar problems in the field of distribution at a conference sponsored by the Retail Trade Board and educational and trade organizations and approved by President Roosevelt in a message read at the luncheon session today.

Speakers at the luncheon were John M. Hancock, co-author of the Baruch-Hancock Report on War and Postwar Adjustment Policies, on "Some Problems of Reconversion"; William L. Batt, International Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, on "National Policy," and Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, on "Anglo-American Relations."

Co-operation Needed

Nothing is of more vital importance for postwar world peace than a genuine understanding and co-operation between the United States and Great Britain, declared Mr. MacDonald.

"To state it simply, if they work well together, many better things for humanity become possible," he said. "They are getting on quite well at present. But there are differences of character and temperament between the British and Americans, and certain prejudices on both sides which may stand in the way of whole-hearted co-operation between them when the desperate peril of battle has passed and the unity between them may appear less essential.

"It is in the highest interest of your country and mine as well as of mankind as a whole that every removable cause of friction should be removed.

"One of the chief difficulties is actual ignorance between the two people. Both of us are to blame. We in Britain are lamentably igno-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Methods of Relief for Italy Raise Doubts at Washington

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Is the United States being wise in its relief policy toward Italy? Is American relief being handled in such a way as to confer the greatest benefit on the Italian people, or is the United States missing a major opportunity to contribute to the future democratic well-being of Italy?

In the opinion of some persons, both here and in Italy, relief for that country is being undertaken in the same hit-or-miss manner which, it is charged, has characterized some other aspects of Allied policy toward the Italians. These critics assert that the whole relief business needs to be recast and to be made part of a constructive Allied effort to promote democracy in Italy.

This does not mean that there is any suggestion that Italy should not have its basic wants supplied by the United States. In fact there is quite wide support for the idea that American relief shipments should be substantially increased, something which the improved shipping situation might make possible.

Fascists Retain Hold

The criticism is directed, rather, at a policy which aids the Italian people without at the same time insisting that they purge their country of all surviving Fascists.

According to what should be trustworthy reports, the drive to rid Italy of the very elements which brought it to its present dismal state has slowed to a walk. Instead of being haled into court

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Report From Aachen: Thirst, Hunger, Ruin

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AACHEN, Germany, Oct. 14. Delayed—No water, little food, and other essential supplies almost nonexistent—these are the problems facing American military Government officials as they prepare to move into the city of Aachen and restore some 160,000 inhabitants to some form of ordered existence.

Add to this the fact that there is scarcely a single habitable building left in Aachen after weeks of heavy bombing and the artillery follow-up to the "surrender-or-be-exterminated" ultimatum of Lieut. Gen. Courtney A. Hodges. There you have the knottiest problem yet handed the United States military Government in this war.

Military Governor of Aachen will be Maj. Thomas Lancer of Madison, Wis. An old hand at picking up pieces and fitting them together, Major Lancer has taken over from forward troops after they passed through a succession of French and Belgian towns ever since D-Day. Already he has a preview of things coming in 300 hungry, frightened refugees who came out from Aachen yesterday seeking food and shelter.

Only Bright Spot

The only bright aspect in the administrative prospects is the co-operation of the Germans who traditionally are obedient toward authority which has the obvious armed strength to enforce its orders. In other German towns, according to Major Lancer, little trouble has been encountered in this respect.

He expects to follow in Aachen the procedure he found most successful in smaller communities for restoring civil processes—namely, choosing the most reliable and competent character available, making him burgomaster, and leaving to him most of the details of administration while maintaining close supervision. Acting as a military government staff in Aachen will be more than a dozen officers and 20 enlisted men. A majority of the staff was selected for this work months ago and is thoroughly cognizant of the local government and special problems, which were studied prior to their arrival in this area. Similar teams have been trained for other large cities which eventually will fall into American hands.

The problems of military government, however imminent, still seem almost academic as bitter street fighting with machine guns continues in the burning and devastated hulk of the town where Charlemagne was crowned and buried. In Aachen this morning I found it difficult to see 50 yards through the brown smoke swirling through the streets from dozens of fires still raging as a result of

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Ride on 'Fire Engine' Thrills School Pupils

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—A child's dream came true when 78 children "roared" through Chicago's Loop on two shiny red firetrucks following the Chief Fire Marshal's car.

The children, hanging to the sides and top of the trucks, did no fire fighting, however. They were awarded plaques at the Fire Prevention Show to take back to their schools.

Pacific: Battle Raging Off Formosa

A furious air-naval duel off Formosa, which began Oct. 13, went into its fourth day, Tokyo reported after officially announcing the Imperial Fleet had joined the battle.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced Oct. 15 that strong Japanese aerial attacks precipitated the engagement in mid-afternoon,

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Strayer Criticisms Before School Board on Tuesday

Continued from Page 1

clared themselves reluctant to speak until they had had an opportunity to read the entire report and consider thoroughly its recommendations.

Massachusetts Commissioner of Education Julius E. Warren was silent on the subject today. Prof. George D. Strayer declined to reply to criticism on the ground that his group were holding themselves ready for discussion with the Boston Finance Commission but could not properly engage in public argument at this time.

The Finance Commission, in turn, declared its function in the matter is solely that of a fact-finding body. They had ordered the report and were now releasing it to the press. Beyond that, its only action will be to initiate legislation to put the provisions of the report into effect.

It is expected that civic bodies throughout the city will have a good deal to say about the Report as time goes on. Next week, for example, the Education Committee of the Massachusetts Civic League will meet, and some statement on the Strayer Survey may be forthcoming from them.

With the exception of Chairman Patrick J. Foley, who refrained from any comment whatever, and Committeeman Joseph C. White, who approved heartily what he had read of the report, members of the School Committee were scathing in their criticism.

Mr. White declared, "I agree with the report of the survey committee in its recommendations, insofar as it concerns the responsibilities of the Boston School Committee. Although I have been almost always a minority on the present School Board, I find this report agrees precisely with what I have been advocating for the past seven years. Those familiar with my incumbency on the Boston School Committee know that many of the recommendations embodied in the Strayer report were advocated by me as a member and as chairman of the School Committee."

Clement H. Norton suggested first that Dr. Strayer's recommendation that the School Committee be eliminated might sttem from "the fact that Dr. Strayer's books have been barred from circulation in the school system of Boston by the present committee." According to Mr. Norton, 17 of Dr Strayer's books were banned because their publishers had been accused of "yellow dog contract violations."

Mr. Norton said that in general he agreed with the report 100 per cent and would "be entirely governed by it in the future." But he scored the report's recommendation that the method of selecting members of the school committee be changed.

In what Dr. Strayer characterizes as "the most important single recommendation in the report," the recommendation is made that whenever a vacancy in the school committee occurs, a committee of citizens should name two eligibles, and the Mayor appoint one of the two to the vacancy. After two years the appointment would be subject to confirmation or rejection by popular ballot.

Mr. Norton commented: "I disagree 100 per cent with the report in the political field, among other things, that a Back Bay ladies' political club name members of the School Committee." The League of Women Voters was among those organizations whose presidents Dr. Strayer suggested should form the appointing body. Others were Boston Chamber of Commerce, Home and School Association, Boston Central Labor Union, Boston College, Boston University, Harvard University, Simmons College; plus the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Mr. Norton asserted this recommendation contradicted Dr. Strayer's views as expressed in 1930 in a report on St. Louis schools, that "the method of selecting school board members by popular election is the method of democracy. . . . It would be a step backward to propose that board members be appointed."

Committeeman Daniel J. McDevitt declared some of the observations in the Report are inaccurate, specifically its recommendation that "members of the Board of Examiners should have a tenure status that will prevent their dismissal for political reasons." According to Mr. McDevitt, the present system gives the Board a tenure status that leaves it free "in every way to act impartially."

Committeeman Michael J. Ward declared: "There have been many 'isms' that have come out of Columbia University. Now Mr. Strayer of Columbia would add to those isms totalitarianism at a time when our boys and girls are supposed to be fighting for representative government."

Two of the teachers' organizations whose representatives customarily attend School Committee meetings and who are actively pressing for salary increases for teachers these days, were even more voluble than the School Committeemen in their criticism of the report.

Catherine McHugh, president of the Boston Elementary Teachers' Club, said the report would "transfer control of our schools from the hands of Boston citizens to the hands of a favored few."

"This suggestion," declared Miss McHugh, "is a slap at the residents of Boston and assumes that the voters of our municipality are not sufficiently intelligent to select their own representatives."

Marie Burke, President of the Boston Junior Elementary Teachers Club, also opposed the recommended method of choosing School Committee members. She quoted the late Ellwood P. Cubberley, Dean Emeritus of the School of Education at Leland Stanford Junior University, who had said that "the best type of board for educational control now seems to be a small board with no ex-officio members, elected from the city at large." This, said Miss Burke, refuted the wisdom of the Strayer recommendation.

Hull Praises Distribution Parley Goals

In a message from the Federal State Department, read at today's luncheon session of the Conference on Distribution, Secretary Cordell Hull said:

"I am very glad to have the opportunity to express again my good wishes and congratulations to the Boston Conference of Distribution. In such conferences there is an opportunity for an exchange of ideas by forward-looking citizens, through which can be achieved an effective understanding of the vital economic problems that face the world today. These problems must be attacked in the same spirit and with the same vigor as the military problems which it now happily appears are beginning to be resolved.

"The United States and the nations associated with us in the prosecution of the war have recognized and defined these economic problems and have enunciated the principles on which, through co-operative action by many nations, they may be solved. These principles are laid down clearly in the Atlantic Charter adhered to by the United Nations and in the provisions of our mutual-aid agreements.

"They call for agreed action among peace-loving nations toward expansion of the production, exchange, and utilization of material goods throughout the world in order that the living standards of all peoples may be improved. They likewise require the abandonment of all forms of discrimination in international commerce.

"To implement these accepted principles it is necessary that we and the nations associated with us take positive and vigorous action in the commercial, monetary, and general economic fields by reducing unreasonable trade barriers, by doing away with inequitable trade arrangements, by co-operating in the development of productive capacity, and by establishing a sound system of financial and monetary relationships among nations.

"Toward all these objectives the Government of the United States is moving as rapidly as possible. To plan and carry out this task successfully the Government must have the informed support of its citizens. For this reason especially I am gratified to know that the Boston Conference on Distribution is continuing its thoughtful consideration of the difficult problems involved and is going forward with its effective activities in establishing the basis for public understanding both of the problems and of the means for their solution."

Talk on Dress Patterns

A lecture on "basic fitting patterns" will be held tonight at 7 o'clock in the fabrics center, R. H. White Company. The lecture will be repeated tomorrow at 12:30 and 2:30, by Miss Dale O'Donnell, fashion adviser of Butterick Patterns.

Business Leaders Discuss Postwar Issues

By a Staff Photographer

Speakers at Conference on Distribution

Left to right are A. O. Buckingham, vice-president of Cluett, Peabody & Co.; Marvin Bower, a partner in the manufacturing concern of McKinsey & Co., and F. Frank Vorenbert, president of the Boston Retail Trade Board.

Parley Opens In Boston On Distribution

Continued from Page 1

rant of the American achievement, the American way of life and the American ideal, which has inspired you and guided you and brought you magnificent success during your growth. . . .

Less Well Informed

"I venture to say that some Americans also are less well informed about the British way of life than is desirable. The fact is that if the British and Americans knew each other better . . . they would realize that in spite of superficial differences they are more like each other than they think they are."

"The founders of your nation," he added, "taught us British a lesson in the right government of colonies which we have scarcely ever forgotten since.

". . . The main purpose of British imperial rule today is that freedom shall be extended as fully as possible to all the peoples of the British Colonies, Burma, India, and the Dominions, whatever their race, color or creed."

"Already inside the British Empire there are some countries where freedom is complete—the Dominions including Canada," said Mr. MacDonald. He spoke of the entrance of the Dominions into the present war, with the exception of Eire. "Britain's closest neighbor, Eire, decided to remain neutral. Eire's neutrality has exposed us in Britain to great danger. I do not believe you will find anywhere in the history of international politics a more devoted loyalty to the principle of freedom than Britain has shown in that case."

Delegates Welcomed

Welcoming the delegates, P. A. O'Connell, President of E. T. Slattery Co., and General Chairman of the Conference, hinted at what to expect in the postwar economy. "If the German War ends this year there would be a possible drop of about $30,000,000,000 in war expenditures," he said. "If the German War should continue into 1945 and war production continues, we would have greater surpluses to dispose of. There is a tendency in Washington to raise the estimate of cutbacks from 40 to 50 per cent and possibly 60 per cent.

"It is estimated that cutbacks would be about as follows: Munition products 50 per cent; Ground Army Equipment 58 per cent; Aircraft and equipment 35 per cent; naval vessels 64 per cent; war construction 75 per cent, and Treasury War expenses 34 per cent."

Of the outlook beyond 1945, Mr. O'Connell said the "economic trend will depend upon liquidation of the war economy influenced, of course by the ending of the Japanese War."

Looking beyond 1946, Mr. O'Connell expects a "rather protracted period of prosperity somewhat similar to that experienced in the twenties. Important factors leading to this prosperity period would be a great revival in building and replacement of consumers' durable goods which have not been available for two years or more."

Russian Needs

At the luncheon session, Mr. Batt outlined his views of present Russian economic needs and social outlook, and trouble-free and mutually profitable relations. He compared the Russia of today with the United States of the decades immediately following the Revolution. Russia is experiencing many of the same things the United States went through in that time of emerging from the cocoon "and has been going through the gigantic upheaval of the industrial revolution at the same time," he said.

"In the past she has been suspicious and fearful of the rest of the nations that hemmed her in. Let us concede that there was some justice in her fears.

"But Russia has found that she has too much to do within her own borders to be interested any longer in world revolution. She is discovering the truth that man's inner growth demands religion and she has disassociated the political activity of the old Russian Church from that inner need of man. Her church was political.

"She recognizes man's inner need for home and family life. Her industrial system has become more and more like our own. Nowhere is there so large an encouragement for individual initiative and energy in production. Stalin has certainly fired the Soviet people with the need for maximum output. American techniques and methods are admired by the Russian peoples everywhere.

"So I am confident that we, so recently pioneers of the frontier and still pioneers of the unlimited horizons of industry and production and science, can meet in a common, peaceful world with the Russian people."

Regarding postwar trade, he said: "We cannot fence in our water-holes of scarce and rare goods and the rest of the world cannot fence off its water-holes of essentials—tin, rubber and the like—without causing those economic frictions that ignite wars. That is the lesson of history, and the lesson the United States must learn from the present war.

Costs Defended

Costs of distribution were defended by Marvin Bower, partner in the management consultants of McKinsey & Co., who said the "true objective is not lower distribution costs but lower consumer or user prices which return a fair profit. Distribution costs are closely integrated with other costs, with volume and with profits. Hence they cannot be isolated for individual attack."

Discussing "Designs for Living," Donald M. Hobart, Curtis Publishing Company Research Department head, pointed out that farm housing can provide one of the most vital stimulants to a sustained postwar prosperity. The individual farmers' designs for living in the aggregate will determine the future of America and the future of the individual manufacturer, he said.

Hits Standardizing

Another speaker opposed Government standardization and the probable subsequent loss to businessmen of their established trademarks and brand names. The speaker—A. O. Buckingham, Vice-President of Cluett Peabody & Co., Inc.—forecast that standardization would create additional Governmental jobs, already too numerous.

Government standardization promises to wreck the whole American business system, if adopted, he intimated, pointing out that businessmen have pledged themselves to keep their system and to improve it—but without bringing on economic disaster.

Howard H. McClure, assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, disclosed that a statistical picture of America's wartime industrial system, while it is geared up for maximum production during 1944, is now being taken by the Budget Bureau in order that a record may be had for postwar use of business and industry.

Sample surveys covering 1944 are being planned for manufacturing, wholesale and retail business, consumer income, area data on employment and unemployment, consumer expenditures, consumer savings and studies of wages and wage rates, he said.

Free Enterprise

Discussing problems of reconversion, Mr. Hancock, co-author of the widely known Baruch-Hancock Report on War and Postwar Adjustment Policies, said that the only feasible plan left upon which to successfully run the United States on a prosperity basis was free enterprise. Government controls should be canceled as soon as possible, he said.

Surplus government property should be sold, sold early and sold in the interests of the United States, he said. Urging that the books on the war be closed as soon as possible and the surplus be put into consumption, Mr. Hancock recommended that never again should this country be exposed to a Japanese invasion, no matter what the cost.

Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, President of Limited Price Variety Stores Association of New York, speaking today, attacked the 40-hour week in American industry. "There is a strong probability," he said, "that American industry cannot produce enough to supply the national needs on a 40-hour week. There is no excuse for this provision. It should be eliminated before it wrecks our economy."

He added that "the evils of the closed shop need correction. Finally, and most important of all, the brutal, primitive methods of strikes and lockouts, is a menacing obstacle to further growth and prosperity of the United States."

Greetings by Britain

Greetings from Great Britain were read at the luncheon session of the Conference on Distribution today. Signed by Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, the message follows: "Attaching as I do the greatest importance to economic collaboration between the United Kingdom and the United States in the postwar world, I send my best wishes to the Conference in its deliberation upon the difficult and challenging tasks which confront us."

Jesse Jones' Message

"At no time during the 16 years you have been holding your conference has there been a greater need for understanding the significance of a high level of employment and purchasing power," declared Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, in a message read at today's session of the 16th annual Boston Conference on Distribution. "It is hoped that the results of your sessions will be widely disseminated to businessmen throughout the nation."

Charlestown Man Held In Theft of 100,000 Coupons

Frank T. Novello of Charlestown was arraigned today before Commissioner Martin T. Hall on charges alleging him to be involved in the theft of 100,000 C4 coupons, which the Government contends were part of the contents of a mail sack which disappeared in Cambridge late this summer.

Twelve other defendants were arraigned last Saturday in connection with this same charge. The Government still has one more to bring in for arraignment, making a total of 14 alleged to be involved in this gasoline coupon theft.

Novello was held in $10,000 bail, and hearing for the defendants has been scheduled for Nov. 30.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair weather tonight and Tuesday. Continued cool tonight with the lowest temperature near 40 degrees in downtown Boston and from 30 to 35 degrees in the interior suburbs. No important temperature changes on Tuesday. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy and not quite so cool tonight. Fair with little change in temperature Tuesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair in southern portion. Partly cloudy in northern portion tonight. Fair Tuesday. Not quite so cool tonight and little change in temperature Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair weather tonight and Tuesday. No important temperature changes tonight or Tuesday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:52 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 12:08 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.

Roosevelt on Distribution

President Roosevelt sent the following message to the 16th annual Boston Conference on Distribution in the Hotel Statler which was read at the luncheon session today:

"The distribution of civilian goods will be of the utmost importance to postwar recovery.

"The high levels of production and employment, which we are all working to establish when peace comes, can only be maintained by placing the output of our factories and farms speedily in the hands of the consumer.

"It is, therefore, essential that every industry study the problems of distribution now, in order that there may be no interruptions in the free flow of goods. Our entire economic machine must function smoothly in the postwar period and I need not tell you how important adequate distribution will be.

"With kindest regards to the Boston Conference on Distribution. Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Boston School Board Reorganization Urged

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Boston is ever again to have the fine school system that will make it the leader it once was in education, selection of its School Committee must be taken out of politics and the "chaotic administrative organization" of its present system must be reformed, according to the first report of the Strayer School Survey to the Boston Finance Commission.

Calling for public support, the survey staff proposes a new way of selecting School Committeemen, and points out that by legislation of the committee itself its duties are supposed to be policy-making only. The report recommends abolishing the Board of Schoolhouse Commissioners, and puts great emphasis on the necessity of giving the Superintendent of Schools executive authority in fact as well as name.

It also urges dissolution of several administrative boards whose existence, it says, "is a denial of the principle of responsible administration," and demands institution of an adequate financial plan for the operation of the schools.

The Board of Superintendents should be continued as an advisory and quasi-judicial body only, according to the report, and assistant superintendents should be placed on functional assignment and be relieved of their geographical responsibilities.

The report further recommends that the Board of Examiners, which determines the merit and fitness of candidates for appointment and promotion, be re-established as a statutory body to give it independence of action "free from improper influence."

Quarters Inadequate

In addition, the survey finds the school headquarters at 15 Beacon Street utterly inadequate, dangerously as well as inconveniently overcrowded, and recommends that the Houghton-Dutton Building, which is owned by the city, be made available for school department headquarters.

These are the chief recommendations contained in the first section of the eagerly awaited report on the $70,000 survey initiated by the Finance Commission and conducted by George D. Strayer, Professor Emeritus of Education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, and director of similar surveys in some 80 cities throughout the United States, including New York.

Other sections dealing with business administration, school plant, financing, curriculum, teachers' salaries, and so on will be released serially over a period of several weeks. The full report consists of 1,700 mimeographed pages, which will be available in printed form by the first of December, it is hoped. A 100-page digest has been prepared for general distribution.

The staff responsible for the field work of the survey included 26 educators chosen by Dr. Strayer for their distinguished work in various fields of education. They came from all parts of the country. The Survey was begun on March 1 and has just been completed this month.

Administration

This first section dealing with general administration is the work mainly of the Rev. Arthur J. Sheehan, S. J., Prefect of Studies of the Jesuit schools and colleges of the New England Province, and S. M. Brownell, Professor of Educational Administration at Yale University. For several months they and Dr. Strayer attended sessions of the School Committee. Comments on the actions and attitude of its members are the result of that observation.

Since the School Committee is the center of control of the whole educational system, the report starts with an account of that body at work. Many Bostonians are already familiar with what the report calls the "disappointing" picture.

The casual visitor at its meetings, says the report, "cannot fail to observe the cavalier manner in which it flouts the advice of its administrative officers. Its members interfere constantly with the administrative management of the schools. They frequently ignore the existence of the Superintendent of Schools by dealing directly with his subordinates. There is nothing in its operations to suggest that the present School Committee has any idea that its function is legislative rather than administrative, that its members should act collectively as a governing board and not individually as administrators.

No Long-Term Plan

"It does not establish policy, unless it is to be assumed that an aggregate of many special and frequently conflicting rules constitutes policy. It has no long-term plan for the future. . . . The issues with which it busies itself during its sessions are day-to-day issues, such as the question of who will get this job or that, or how it shall distribute a revealed surplus of money to the greatest advantage. And even in dealing with matters of this sort, it does not always demand that it be supplied by its executives with the factual bases necessary for making good decisions, nor does it ask to be advised by them in terms of sound educational doctrine."

Recalling that in the development of American education, the position of School Committeeman is fundamentally one of trust and not of gain, the report charges that the Boston School Committee has become a "political springboard" where membership is looked upon as a steppingstone to political advancement instead of as a call to high public responsibility.

The survey staff, however, does not agree with those citizens who believe that the trouble lies wholly in the present membership. It places the blame partly on constituents who feel they can demand favors of the Committeemen, and concludes that there is no likelihood of escape from the present modes of conduct and operation so long as the present method of electing the Committeemen is retained.

Part of Pattern

"The stark contempt for all respectable standards of deliberative action which one sees at the meetings," it claims, "is part of the political pattern in which they (the Committeemen) operate. Citizens cannot disavow responsibility. As a school system will seldom rise above the level of the school board which controls it, so will the school board be unlikely to rise above the active consituents who control them."

The report asserts that a fundamental change is needed to break the hold of possessive constituents upon the Committeemen, declaring that "whoever is to serve properly needs to have an opportunity for distinterested service that does not now exist."

At present, members of the Committee are nominated by petition, 2,000 signatures being needed to place a name on the ballot. In 1941, 18 names appeared on the ballot for two positions. The change recommended by the Survey staff would require an act of the State Legislature.

Their plan is for the Mayor to appoint members from a list of eligibles supplied by a nominating committee of citizens of the City and the Commonwealth. The eligibles list would include two names for each position to be filled. The Strayer staff suggests that this committee be composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and the Presidents of some such representative organizations as the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Home and School Association, the Boston Central Labor Union, the League of Women Voters, Boston College, Boston University, Harvard University, and Simmons College.

"Appointees would serve for two years, and then their appointment for the remainder of the six-year term would be subject to confirmation or rejection by the electors of the City of Boston." This in effect would give voters a "recall" on members after two years' service. In case of recall, the Mayor would fill the vacancies from the eligible list.

Asserting that with a good School Committee, many other good things would follow, the Survey staff declares that this change in the method of its selection is the most important single recommendation in the Report.

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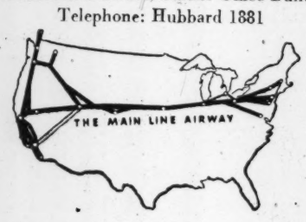

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The Public Will Be Welcome
Under auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston

New Christian Science Radio Programs on 64 Stations

As a progressive step in the radiocasting of Christian Science programs, beginning Saturday, Nov. 4, 1944, weekly programs, prepared in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the direction of The Christian Science Board of Directors, will be put on the air by approximately 64 radio stations throughout the United States. The musical selections will be by the soloist and the organist of The Mother Church, and the church organ will be used.

Differences of time between the East Coast and the West Coast will be overcome by using electrical transcriptions. Most of the programs will be on Saturday; a few will be on Sunday. Local newspapers should be consulted for the exact time in each community.

These new programs will not displace all of the programs now being radiocast over local stations.

Radio stations carrying Christian Science transcribed programs:

Alabama
Birmingham: Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., WSGN, 610kc.

Arizona
Globe: Saturdays, 9:15 a. m., KWJB, 1240kc.
Phoenix: Saturdays, 9:15 a. m., KTAR, 620kc.
Prescott: Saturdays, 9:15 a. m., KYCA, 1490kc.
Safford: Saturdays, 9:15 a. m., KGLU, 1450kc.
Tucson: Saturdays, 9:15 a. m., KVOA, 1290kc.
Yuma: Saturdays, 9:15 a. m., KYUM, 1240kc.

Arkansas
Little Rock: Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., KARK, 920kc.

California
Eureka: Saturdays: 2 p. m., KIEM, 1480kc.
Long Beach: Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KGER, 1390kc.

Colorado
Denver: Sundays, 5:45 p. m., KFEL, 950kc.

Connecticut
Hartford: Saturdays, 12 noon, WNBC, 1410kc.

Florida
Jacksonville—Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WPDQ, 1270kc.
Miami-Ft. Lauderdale: Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., WFTL, 710kc.

Georgia
Atlanta: Saturdays, 1:15 p. m., WATL, 1400kc.

Idaho
Boise: Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KIDO, 1380kc.

Illinois
Chicago: Saturdays, 1 p. m., WJJD, 1160kc.

Indiana
Indianapolis: Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., WISH, 1310kc.

Iowa
Waterloo: Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KXEL, 1540kc.

Kansas
Wichita: Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KFBI, 1070kc.

Kentucky
Louisville: Saturdays, 8:45 a. m., WHAS, 840kc.

Louisiana
New Orleans: Thursdays, 5 p. m., WSMB, 1350kc.
Shreveport: Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., KWKH, 1130kc.

Maine
Bangor: Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., WABI, 910kc.
Portland: Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Maryland
Baltimore: Sundays, 9:15 a. m., WBAL, 1090kc.

Massachusetts
Boston: Saturdays, 12 noon, WNAC, 1260kc.
Worcester: Saturdays, 12 noon, WAAB, 1440kc.

Michigan
Detroit: Saturdays, 3:30 p. m., WJLB, 1400kc.

Minnesota
Minneapolis-St. Paul: Saturdays, 7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc

Missouri
Joplin: Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., WMBH, 1450kc.

Mississippi
Jackson: Saturdays, 12:15 p. m., WSLI, 1450kc.

Montana
Great Falls: Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KFBB, 1310kc.

Nebraska
Lincoln: Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KFOR, 1240kc.
Omaha: Sundays, 7:45 a. m., KOIL, 1290kc.

Nevada
Reno: Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KOH, 630kc.

New Hampshire
Manchester: Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

New Mexico
Albuquerque: Sundays, 10:15 a. m., KOB, 770kc.

New York
Syracuse: Sundays, 8:30 a. m., WAGE, 620kc.

North Carolina
Charlotte: Saturdays, 5 p. m., WAYS, 610kc.

North Dakota
Bismarck: Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KFYR, 550kc.

Ohio
Cincinnati: Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WCKY, 1530kc.
Cleveland: Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., WHK, 1420kc.
Columbus: Saturdays, 5 p. m., WHKC, 640kc.

Oklahoma
Tulsa: Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KVOO, 1170kc.

Oregon
Eugene: Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KORE, 1450kc.

Pennsylvania
Philadelphia: Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., WIP, 610kc.

Rhode Island
Providence: Saturdays, 12 noon, WEAN, 790kc.

South Dakota
Sioux Falls: Sundays, 8:45 a. m., KSOO, 1140kc.

Tennessee
Memphis: Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., WMC, 790kc.
Nashville: Saturdays, 11:45 a. m., WLAC, 1510kc.

Texas
Brownwood: Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., KBWD, 1380kc.
Houston: Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., KTRH, 740kc.
San Antonio: Sundays, 7:15 a. m., WOAI, 1200kc.

Utah
Logan: Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KVNU, 1230kc.
Price: Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KEUB, 1450kc.
Provo: Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KOVO, 1240kc.
Salt Lake City-Ogden: Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KLO, 1430kc.

Vermont
Burlington: Saturdays, 5 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury: Saturdays, 3:45 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Virginia
Portsmouth: Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., WSAP, 1490kc.
Richmond: Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WMBG, 1380kc.

Washington
Seattle: Saturdays, 2:45 p. m., KOMO, 950kc.
Spokane: Saturdays, 5 p. m., KGA, 1510kc.

West Virginia
Wheeling: Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WWVA, 1170kc.

Wisconsin
Milwaukee: Saturdays, 1 p. m., WEMP, 1340kc.

Wyoming
Casper: Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KDFN, 1470kc.

Trend Is Seen To State Aid In Foreign Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—The United States, in order to trade with the rest of the world advantageously after the war, may find it desirable to funnel its foreign trade either through the Department of State or through a Board of Foreign Trade, according to the Foreign Policy Association.

This process may be necessary, the Association suggests, if this country is to match the advantages which other countries, particularly Great Britain, derive from a tighter state control over foreign commerce.

At the same time, the Association does not advocate that the United States give up its present opposition to certain trade practices, such as cartels, which tend to restrict world-wide commerce. It does almit, however, that this country may be forced to modify this position somewhat if cartels are accepted by a substantial proportion of the rest of the trading world.

In fact, the Association believes that the present trend is toward intergovernmental commodity agreements, which, while not being strictly cartels, are nevertheless a form of strict international control over commodities. Among the commodity agreements cited by the Association in its present report, "role of cartels in modern economy," are the Anglo-American Oil Accord and the Wheat Agreement of 1942.

Furthermore, the report points out that the United States is dependent upon outside sources for a number of products—tin, natural rubber, quinine, nickel, manganese, among others—and that some of these are controlled by strong cartels. Thus, the United States would have a difficult time going it alone if it refused to work out some sort of an arrangement with these powerful control groups.

"Even so brief a review of the British attitude toward cartels illustrates the fact that our anti-monopoly attitude is not shared by other great industrial nations," the report says. "It must be frankly recognized that the concentration of economic productive power has progressed at a rapid rate in recent years both in England and on the European Continent. The necessity of coping with the economic disorganization produced by the war may only serve to accelerate this trend.

"It has been suggested, however, that if the United States is unable to persuade other nations to limit cartel activities, at least a Western Hemisphere bloc might be created which would accept the American view.

"Canadian opinion may be prepared to favor such a course. Various South American countries also have laws against monopoly not unlike those of the United States, although most of them are of very recent date. Yet expropriation, utilized to break the hold of foreigners on economic activities, has often resulted in state monopolies in Latin America.

"Coupled with the growing concentration of economic power is the increasing importance of state participation in all forms of economic activity. In the U. S. S. R. the State is, of course, the sole director of economic affairs. Although the impact of the complete regulation of foreign trade as practiced by the Soviet Union has not been fully analyzed to date, its operation as a monopoly device raises issues similar to those of the cartel."

Taking up the problem of American trade in a world where other important nations are receiving strong government aid and encouragement, the report declares:

"Where foreign trading is carried on by individual American business firms, however, the practical problem arises whether, in the post-war years, their position will be seriously weakened if it becomes necessary for them to compete with foreign monopolies operating either through international industrial cartels or with state trading agencies.

If, on thorough examination, such were found to be the case, then other techniques would be called for. It may become desirable either to empower the Department of State or a board of foreign trade to centralize activities affecting foreign trade. This agency would take into account conditions of foreign laws and business and the objectives of our foreign economic policy and, in the light thereof, determine whether particular agreements by Americans with foreign nationals constitute an unreasonable restraint of trade."

Penn's Peace Plan Studied by Nations

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—William Penn's "plan for the peace of Europe," written in 1693, is under consideration by world powers today, Dr. William Cullen Dennis, President of Earlham College, told the Foreign Policy Association Oct. 14.

"Penn's plan for world peace was the first nonpolitical, unselfish, unlimited, practical plan for the organization of the world," Dr. Dennis said. "It involved a general diet of nations which would annually discuss current problems in maintaining peace, as well as a potential force for handling recalcitrant members, similar to that exercised by a police force."

U. S. General Reported Captured by Germans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The War Department disclosed that Brig. Gen. Arthur W. Vanaman of Millville, N. J., has been captured, the first American general reported captured by the Germans.

General Vanaman's interment in Germany was disclosed in an announcement of an award to him of the Legion of Merit for prior service in this country as Commander of the Oklahoma City Air Service Command.

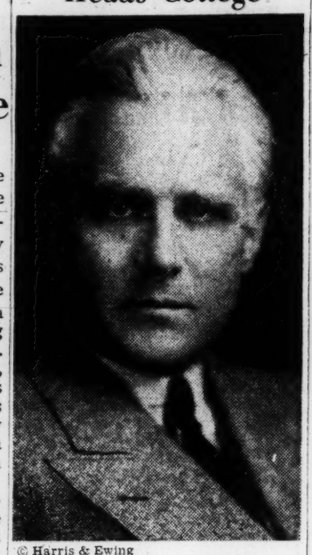
First reported missing in action over Germany last June 27 while acting as an observer on an aerial bombing mission, General Vanaman was ascertained on Sept. 16 to be a prisoner of war in Germany, the Department said.

Columbia System Plans Color Television in Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Joseph H. Ream, vice-president of Columbia Broadcasting System, said Oct. 14 his company hopes to begin the experimental broadcasting of full-color, fine-screen television from its New York studio, WCBW, "in a little more than a year from this date."

Testifying at a Federal Communications Commission hearing on postwar frequency allocations, the CBS executive said his company contracted with the Federal Telephone & Radio Corporation of New York for the construction and installation of a new type of television transmitter to be delivered within eight months.

Heads College



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Dr. Wilson M. Compton

Economist, educator, and forest industry executive has accepted the presidency of the State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash. Dr. Compton has been the executive director of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in addition to his many other activities in the fields of economics and engineering.

Palestine Plan Aid by Dewey And Roosevelt

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt in a communication made public here yesterday reindorsed "the establishment of Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish federation" and said that "if re-elected I shall help to bring about its realization."

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York released the President's statement in the form of a letter to him which he read to the national convention here of the Zionist Organization of America.

The President quoted in full the Democratic Party platform plank on Palestine and promised "appropriate ways and means of effectuating this policy."

Dr. Abba-Silver, chairman of the executive committee of the American Zionist Emergency Council, said at the evening session that President Roosevelt's message "is a forthright, unequivocal indorsement of the Zionist program." He said that "only 48 hours ago we received a similar pledge from Governor Dewey. . . . Mr. Dewey's pledge was equally clear, forthright and unambiguous."

Judge Morris Rothenberg of New York, President of the Jewish National Fund, who presided at the afternoon meeting, announced a drive for $9,000,000 for the acquisition and reclamation of land tracts in parts of western Palestine.

Rogers' Paper for Dewey

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Oct. 15 (AP)—The Beverly Hills Citizne published by Will Rogers, Jr., Democratic Congressman who resigned his seat to serve overseas in the Army, announced it would support Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for President.

Police Urge Full Drive on Delinquency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Only carefully co-ordinated community effort can prevent an upswing in juvenile delinquency in the post-war period, in the opinion of John J. O'Connell, Chief Inspector of the New York City Police Department.

Unless communities take positive action, he warned, figures based on a national police survey indicate an "acute" problem looming after the war in the age groups of 12 to 19 among girls, and 10 to 23 among boys.

Inspector O'Connell spoke yesterday before a joint session of the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies and the Committee on Crime Prevention of the American Prison Association at the Hotel Pennsylvania here.

Reporting an increasing crime trend in the age group of 10 to 15, he emphasized that curbing such activity among young people demands the aid not only of the police, but of the home, church, school, industry and labor.

"The prevention of juvenile delinquency," he stressed, "requires a total community effort, to be participated in by parents, social workers, educators, clergymen and other individuals who have the interest of the boys and girls and the welfare of their communities at heart."

Each agency working on the problem should concentrate on one particular phase of the subject, Mr. O'Connell recommended, so that all phases of the particular situation can be dealt with effectively.

One of the best ways to insure high quality police service in a community, H. H. Clegg, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, another speaker, held, is to see that the police "are freed from all political considerations and that they are chosen on a career basis."

Mr. Clegg also called attention to the increasing number of law violations across the United States involving "teen age" boys and girls.

Capt. Rhoda J. Milliken, Director of the Women's Bureau, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, added her warning that prevention of delinquency can only be accomplished when there is an integrated community program designed for that purpose.

"What the police fail to do can wreck what others try to accomplish," she added, indorsing the remarks of previous speakers that police departments be left unhampered by political influences of any variety.

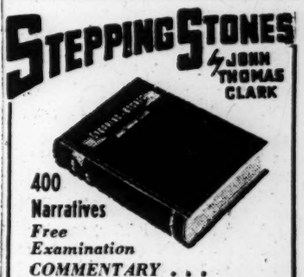
Stimson Changes Palestine Attitude

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, who objected on military grounds last spring to legislation calling for the United States to use its influence to open the doors of Palestine for free entry of Jews, said recently that the military factors have lost strength, and political considerations now should govern.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, who with Senator Robert E. Wagner (D) of New York sponsored the resolution, wrote Mr. Stimson Sept. 12 asking whether his reasons for opposing the measure still existed. The Secretary, in a reply released Oct. 13, said he had reviewed the situation and added:

"I find that there is still strong feeling on the part of many officers in my Department that the passage of such legislation would interfere with our military effort. However, I do feel that the military considerations which led to my previous action in opposing the passage of this resolution are not as strong a factor now as they were then.

"In my judgment, political considerations now outweigh the military, and the issue should be determined upon the political rather than the military basis."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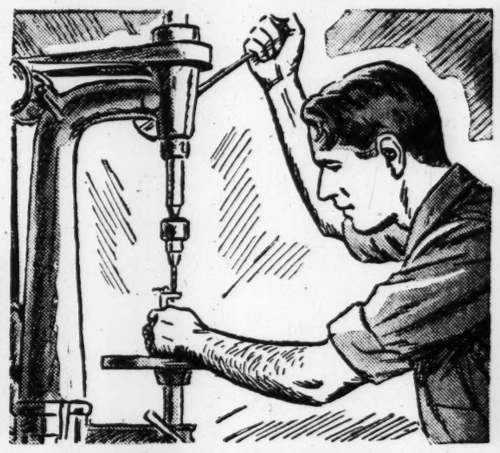
"Sure, Son! Fun's fine. But you've been out every night this week. That doesn't pay. I remember, during the last war..."

". . . . Wages were sky-high. Most of us were making more money than we'd ever seen in our lives before. And believe me, we were spending it on everything in the world we didn't need—silk shirts, things like that. We were Good Time Charleys and no mistake!



"I had a friend in the Engineering Department named George Miller. He was working nights on a gadget that he had invented to improve home heaters. He seldom went out with the rest of us—just lived quietly and salted his money away.

"When the boom ended, there was a good deal of a let-down. George came to me and offered me a half interest in his invention for $2,000. Said he'd saved $2,000, but he needed another two to get the thing in shape and on the market.

"He had one all set up and working in his house. It looked good to me. But I didn't have $2,000. I didn't have a dime. He raised the money somewhere, and started a company. They say he's worth pretty near half a million dollars today.

"That's why I say to you, Son, take a tip from the Government and put your money in War Bonds, life insurance and a savings account."
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Sport in American Art—Fritz Kreisler Returns—Two Plays Due Tonight

Outdoor Recreation Surveyed In Huge Show at the Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, has put on display for two months a large exhibition—the largest apparently on record—of oil paintings, water colors and prints pertaining to the theme, "Sport in American Art." It is a subject exhibition richly laden with well-chosen material, combining the handiwork of the most eminent of our native painters, as well as little known and unknown recorders of sport.

Americans had acquired from their English forebears an interest in personal portraiture; the inclination to paint games and entertainments probably originated in the same source.

After the Civil War, sport provided an outlet for energies formerly expended on the receding frontier or the battlefield. The more arduous phase of American life was in the past. The Hudson River painters had provided temporary relaxation in their poetic scenery. The painters of pictures of sport, on the contrary, stirred up memories of episodes of action, at a time when industrialization threatened to level individualism and belittle poetic imagination. Men sought the planned restraints and self-imposed discipline of organized play. They could escape the standard pattern of city life in the diversions of yachting, horse racing, fishing, shooting, sculling, tennis, baseball, coaching, boxing, wrestling and football.

* * *

The painters were not merely responsive to popular demand in putting forth quantities of pictures of sport; they themselves delighted in such activity, and when they were not active participants, they would join the cheering throngs of the stadium or race track. The Boston exhibition must be set within the orbit of American art history, as well as sport history. The artist could not and would not cut himself off from the main branch of American life; he joined the crowd. He was not pursuing white whales, but casting his line for a more likely catch.

Benjamin West's eighteenth-century portrait of Thomas Mifflin with his fowling piece heads off the Boston exhibition. There is nothing to link this historical piece with the next exhibit chronologically. That is a winter scene, "Skating" by Thomas Birch, a pleasing little composition with an assured and atmospheric handling of landscape. American genre painters were well prepared to record sports, for they had the peculiar ability to see and represent salient details. George Caleb Bingham described with admirable efficiency matches conducted by frontiersmen, as in "Shooting for Beef." "Eel Spearing," by W. S. Mount, "Snipe Shooting," by Thomas Hinckley, and "Duck Shooting," by Arthur F. Tait depict sport among Americans of pre-Civil War days. The pictures of horse racing come in a special tradition, and the portraits of champion horses are handsomely painted. There are pictures of horses and the turf by Edward Troye, Henri Delattre and Charles Humphrey. American Indians had their favorite sports, too. "Lacrosse Playing Among the Sioux Indians," by Seth Eastman, describes a game originated by the natives.

* * *

Thomas Eakins and Winslow Homer both painted many pictures of sport. Winslow Homer had commenced as an illustrator; the refining and deepening qualities of an artist evolved with the years. There are early portrayals of croquet playing, riding, pitching quoits, grace hoops and later pictures in aquarelle of hunting and fishing. The maturer works became free and less literal as the artist became absorbed with artistic problems. But Homer, like Eakins, never abandoned responsibility to the subject, as each fostered the common touch that kept pictures within the grasp of any spectator.

The Eakins pictures of sport possess masterly skill. They show his breadth, his insight, his lack of compromise. In "Max Schmitt in a Single Scull" he blended the aesthetic with the illustrative. "The Swimming Hole" and "Salutat" are peculiarly American in essence. They reveal the American artist in search of ideal artistic values in his own environment, as the Hellenic sculptor found his fine specimens at public contests.

When "The Eight" appeared upon the American scene a generation ago, they portrayed sport with uncompromising realism. The brawny impact of George Luks' "The Wrestlers" is startling. George Bellows was not timid either in putting down what he saw, but his sport themes sometimes become involved, overladen with the manifold observations of his omnivorous eye, from which no aspect of a scene escaped—dramatic, savage or picturesque.

As we come to our own generation, the ubiquitous camera takes up the subject of sport, and lessens the function of the artist as a reporter. He can and does devote himself to aesthetic considerations, experimenting with new techniques and departures, and employing the subject as a mere touchstone to artistic speculation.

The Boston display includes many more items than can be mentioned. There are pictures by Elshemius, Glackens, Hassam, by Glenn Coleman, John Carroll, Charles Hopkinson, Frank Benson, Maurice Prendergast, Everett Shinn and John Sloan. There is a generous selection of water colors and drawings and prints by Currier and Ives, Arthur B. Frost and many contemporaries.

A hitherto unknown composition by Philip L. Hale has been brought to light and shown for the first time. "Around the End" is as vigorous and authentic portrayal of football as we can recall.

Morton Downey will head a group of entertainers on a UCO overseas tour.

Spotpix

Frank Fay and Josephine Hull

In "Harvey," which Brock Pemberton will present at the Copley, Tuesday evening.

Violinist In Symphony Hall Recital

By Winthrop P. Tryon

For some reason the violin on which Fritz Kreisler played in Symphony Hall, with Carl Lamson accompanying at the piano, yesterday afternoon had a sound at once rapturous and enchanting; as though it possessed an innate quality of joy, and then as though it had the power of causing thrills in listeners.

But of course neither of the two things was true; for a musical instrument, being but a piece of mechanism, something built by a joiner, is completely non-sentient and altogether unendowed with gifts of any sort. It does not speak on its own account, but only seems to. The player is the one that feels and the one that communicates.

All the same, the illusion remains that when Mr. Kreisler performs, not he but the Stradivarius, or whatever it may be that he holds to his shoulder and that gleams under his hands, does the talking.

One matter for rumination which the Kreisler violin propounded on this particular day was on the historic order. We have always begun the romantic movement in music with the nineteenth century. The Kreisler finger board sets the time back to the eighteenth; back, for anyone to dispute who will, to the Mozart Violin Concerto No. 3 in G major. The Allegro and Adagio of that work, by the Kreisler four strings' declaration, are no studies in classic formality; they represent a transport and a charm entering thought and manners that were never there before. They are as romantic as anything of Weber or of Schumann.

There are persons who aver that Mr. Kreisler completed his message to the world a long while ago. A nearly full attendance, nevertheless, was in the hall on Sunday to hear what he still may have to tell, or perhaps to listen to what his violin has to tell.

Everything went off happily, too; and on a comparatively brief and decidedly unsensational plan. The Concerto had the middle spot on the program and was preceded by the Bach Partita No. 1 in B minor for violin alone, and was followed by Schubert, Haydn-Kreisler, Arbós, and Falla small items.

Of uncommon interest was the Schubert Rondo Brillant, a duet in which the pianist rather than the violinist has the leading role. The piece is composed that way, and Mr. Kreisler permits it to be performed that way; and strangely enough his violin is just as eloquent when here subordinated as in other compositions where it stands prominent. Mr. Kreisler's own Hungarian Rondo must be reckoned a masterwork in slight form, and the Spanish Dance, "La Zambra," by Arbós, is extraordinarily adaptable to the moods and capacities of his particular fiddle and bow.

Lucas-Pritchard

Viola Frayne and Viola Roache

In "No Way Out," coming to the Plymouth Wednesday night

Curtain Call For 'Rebecca' And 'Violet'

The busiest week of the season thus far begins tonight with two plays scheduled to arrive. A third newcomer is due Tuesday night and a fourth makes its bow on Wednesday.

"Violet," which comes into the Wilbur this evening, is a brand new play by Whitfield Cook based on his own short stories. "Rebecca," the entrant at the Shubert, a dramatization by Daphne Du Maurier of her own novel, opens the season of the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society.

Bramwell Fletcher, Florence Reed, and Diana Barrymore are featured in "Rebecca."

Harvey Stephens, Helen Claire, and Pat Hitchcock head the cast which Albert Margolies has assembled for "Violet."

Members of the supporting cast of "Violet" include Paula Trueman, Doro Merande, Fay Baker, Joan Vitez, John Cherry, Mason Adams, Russell Gaige, and Len Hollister. Howard Bay designed the setting, and Mr. Cook directed the production.

Among the players of "Rebecca" will be found Margaret Bannerman, George Baxter, Franklyn Fox, Claude Horton, Reginald Mason, Richard Temple, Jacqueline Max, and Edgar Kent. The play has been produced by Victor Payne-Jennings.

"Many Happy Returns," a new comedy by Clare Kummer, is said by the New York Times to be due for a fortnight in Boston beginning Dec. 4. Henry Hull and Mary Astor will head the cast. Stewart Chaney is designing the settings. Mr. Hull and Rex O'Malley will direct. Harry Bloomfield is the producer.

"Hand in Glove," a dramatization by Charles K. Freeman and Gerald Savory of the latter's novel, "Hugh Roddis," is said to be scheduled for a fortnight's tryout in Boston starting either the end of November or the first of December. Isobel Elsom and Aubrey Mather will head the cast. James Whale is the director and Arther Edison, the producer.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Etchings of Arthur Briscoe. Through October.

Boris Mirski Art Gallery, 105 Charles Street—Exhibition of non-objective paintings and drawing by Fritz Pfeiffer. Through Oct. 18.

Charles Childs, 169 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by masters.

Common Man's Art Gallery, 1 Leverett Street—Water colors by Henry Miller. Through Nov. 4.

Copley Society of Art, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Memorial exhibition of work by Margarita G. Murdoch. Through Oct. 27.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Paintings by James Emery Greer. Through Oct. 28.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Engravings, etchings, and old maps.

Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Four modern American illustrators.

The Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—"La Vie Francaise." Pictures by Edouard Vuillard and Pierre Bonnard; also colored lithographs.

Samuel Adams School, 37 Province Street—Exhibition of modern paintings.

Today's Art Gallery, 176 Newbury—Paintings by Moise Kisling. Through Nov. 11.

The Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of portraits and other water colors by Catherine Spencer Goodnow. Through Oct. 21.

Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Sport in American Art. Through Dec. 10. Recent accessions—textiles; views of Paris, an exhibition of etchings. Selected Master Drawings; Fifteenth century Italian engravings. Museum hours: 9 a. m., to 5 p. m. daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays. Closed Mondays.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Exhibition "Look at Your Neighborhood," by Rudolph Mock. Through Oct. 31.

Springfield: The George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery—Exhibition of mural paintings from the Caves of India. Through Oct. 29. Museum hours: Tuesdays through Saturdays 1-5. Sundays 2-5. Admission free.

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Paintings, sculpture, and drawings by American Negro artists. Through American Negro artists. Through Nov. 4.

Williamstown: Lawrence Art Museum, Williams College—Pictures by "Grandma Moses." Through Oct. 31.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Ships for Victory; silk screen prints; color wood engravings. Through October.

Early Music

The Boston Society of Early Music presents the ensemble known as the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments (Messrs. Federovsky, Bernard, Zighera, and Aldrich) at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, on the evening of Friday, Oct. 27, at 8:30. Olga Averino, soprano, will assist. The program is as follows:

Frescobaldi
Three canzoni for viols and harpsichord
K. P. E. Bach
Sonata in G minor for Viola da Gamba and Harpsichord
Froberger
Sweelinck
J. S. Bach
Rosenmuller
Pieces for Harpsichord Solo
Psalm 133, for Soprano, Viols and Harpsichord

Today on Short Waves

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV4RN. 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE. 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"As Seen from Scotland." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Melbourne—10:00 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 11.84 meg., 2.53 meg.
London—10:15 p. m.—"Johnny Canuck's Revue." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 31.03 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Feature Program. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Political Addresses Tonight

Republican

10:00 p. m.—WHDH, WBZ—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, from St. Louis, Mo., for National Committee.

Democratic

9:00 p. m.—WHDH—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, from Newark, N. J., for New Jersey Independent League for Roosevelt.

Republican (Tomorrow)

12:30 p. m.—WHDH—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, recorded repeat of St. Louis address.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Harriet," presented by Gilbert Miller. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Rebecca," by Daphne Du Maurier. Featuring Bramwell Fletcher, Florence Reed and Diana Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Violet," by Whitfield Cook. Presented by Albert Margolies. Featuring Harvey Stephens, Helen Claire and Patricia Hitchcock. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Dark Journey," Vivien Leigh, Conrad Veidt. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "The Divorce of Lady X," Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:20. "The Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"The Climax," Susanna Foster, Boris Karloff. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 10. "Babes on Swing Street," Peggy Ryan. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 4:02, 6:49, 9:46. "Up in Mabel's Room," 2:34, 5:21, 8:08.

Kenmore—"Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 2:19, 5:40, 9:01. "About Face," 1:24, 4:45, 8:06.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45

Metropolitan—"Arsenic and Old Lace," Cary Grant, Raymond Massey. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:35, 9:10. "March of Time—What to Do with Germany," 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50.

Modern—"Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 9:15 a. m., 1:10, 3, 3:50, 8:40.

Orpheum—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 9:08 a. m., 12, 3:04, 6, 9:10.

Paramount—"Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:33, 6:30 9:30. "The Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn. 8:55 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Stage show: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Scollay—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:30. "The Mask of Dimitrios," Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:20, 7:50.

State—"The Hairy Ape," William Bendix, Susan Hayward. 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10. "Meet Miss Bobby Socks," Bob Crosby, Lynn Merrick. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

South Station Theater—"John Nesbitt, Main Street Today," "Persian Life," "Count Basi," "Auto Wizards," sports, comedy, National and War News. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

Telepix—"Nesbitt's-Main Street," "Hunting Shellfish," "Champions of the Ring," "Old-time Comedy Stars," "Action in the Pacific," "India," two cartoons. News Digest. Continuous from 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 2:30, 5:50, 9:15. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman. 1:15, 4:35, 7:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Mask of Dimitrios," Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 2:40, 8:45. "Three Little Sisters."

Allston: "Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra, M. Morgan. "Ghost Ship."

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea. "The Heavenly Body."

Regent: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. "Weird Woman," Anne Gwynne, Lon Chaney.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. "Man From 'Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. 4, 7:10, 10:20. "Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck.

Coolidge Corner: "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durban, Gene Kelly. "Twilight on the Prairie," Eddie Quillan.

Cleveland Circle: "Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. "Man from Frisco," Michal O'Shea. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. "Riders of the Deadline," William Boyd. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy.

University: "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durban, Gene Kelly. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Twilight on the Prairie," Leon Errol, Johnny Downs. 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Presenting Lily Mars," 3:56, 9:26. "Flight Command," 1:53, 7:23.

Park: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. "Jamboree," Ruth Terry.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Secret Command," Carole Landis, Pat O'Brien. "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. Continuous 2-11.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell.

MALDEN—Granada: "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis. 1:38, 4:49, 8. "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 2:55, 6:06, 9:17.

Auditorium: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "Escape to Danger," Eric Portman, Ann Dvorak.

Mystic: "Make Your Own Bed," J. Carson, Jane Wyman. 1:37, 7:30. "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 3:04, 9:04.

Maplewood: "Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 2:27, 8:27.

Strand: "Sensation of 1945," Eleanor Powell. 3:21, 8:36. "Girl in the Case," Edmund Lowe. 2:12, 7, 9:51.

Orpheum: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson. 3:20, 9:05. "A Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 2:15, 7:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. "Moonlight in Cactus," Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway.

Fellsway: "Heavenly Body," Hedy Lamarr, William Powell. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Ladies of Washington," Ronald Graham.

NATICK—Colonial: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Roger Touhey, Gangster," Preston Foster, Victor McLaglen. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "The Imposter," Jean Gabin.

NEWTON—Paramount: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Capitol: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburne, Walter Huston.

Strand: "Meet the People," Dick Powell, Lucille Ball. "Roger Touhey, Gangster," Preston Foster.

Alhambra: "Greenwich Village," Don Ameche, Carmen Miranda. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, J. Cowan.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. "Hitler's Gang," R. Watson.

Strand: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, E. Williams. "Colt Comrade," Bill Boyd, Andy Clyde.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. "Shake Hands with Murder."

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. "Ladies of Washington," Ronald Graham. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Give It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 2:08, 7:33. "The Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. 3:36, 9:21.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn. "Moonlight and Cactus," Andrews Sisters.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Follow the Boys," George Raft. "Racket Man."

Coolidge: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "The Whistler," Richard Dix, Gloria Stuart.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Suspicion." Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine. "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "The Imposter," Jean Gabin.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. "Her Primitive Man," L. Albritton, R. Paige.

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Dress Parade	Melodies; music	
7:15 News; Herb Lewis	News report	Musical pgm; Weather	News comments	
7:30 Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentators	"Happy Hank"; songs	New England Fellowship Service
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	"Ranger Joe's Ranch"	"Musical Clock"	
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Jack Rogers	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore Music	Jack Rogers	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies,
9:15 **American School**	"The Breakfast Club"	"Parade of Stars"	"Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies,
9:30 **of the Air**	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Chet Gaylord Program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00 Valiant Lady	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton": sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch
10:15 "Light of World"	Drama; Variety Show	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Organ recital
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	"Listening Post"	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	News service	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 Bright Horizons	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Rosemary": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody with
11:30 Second Husband	News commentator	"Now, Voyager": drama	Piano soloist	John Kiley, organ
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Five	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	"Glamour Manor," starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch: music
12:15 "Big Sister": sk.	"Midday Melodies"	News service	Musical Roundup	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent": sk.	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins": sk.	The Wax Museum	The Wax Museum	"Terry's House Party"	"Kick Conga"
1:30 B. Slyvn Is	"Off the Record"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Curtain Time with Mar-
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	guerite Porter; News
2:00 Serial drama	Studio orchestra	"Guiding Light," drama	Cedric Foster, news	Sports program
2:15 "Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef; food talk	"Today's Children"; dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports; Music; News
2:30 Serial drama	Drama; Music	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason": sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	"Leadership Through	Sports program
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	**Young Minds": Forum;**	Irish melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim": sk.	Hollywood Star Time	'Ma Perkins": sketch	**Hon. Christian Herter**	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Easy Rhythm	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Smoothies"; trio	Political talk
3:45 Book Fair Show	Music; "Listen, Milady"	'Right to Happiness': sk	Musical Roundup	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Background for News"	News Popular music
4:15 ody in Sky; songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Pol. talk; music	Popular recordings
4:30 "Life to the Front"	Studio speaker	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Popular recordings
4:45 Help Wanted; news	"Hop Harrigan"	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Popular music
5:15 E. C. Hill; guest	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Ginger & Bobby; songs
5:30 Band; sports	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Ginger & Bobby; songs
5:45 "Inside MGM"; int	"Captain Midnight," sk	"Front Page Farrell"	"Tom Mix" sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; news	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15 E. C. Hill; news	Newscast; music	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	News; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30 Band; pol. talk	'Jerry and Sky'; sketch	"Serenader"; songs	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Pol. talk; music; talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Political talk	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15 Popular music	WAVE Parade; W. Lang	News of the World	Political talk	News service
7:30 American Melody	Concert music	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours",	"Vocal Spotlite"
7:45 Hour; songs; or	Concert music	Boys"; variety; guest	Political talk	"Red River Trio"
8:00 'Big Town': drama	"Builders of the World	Ginny Simms; inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15 'Big Town': drama	Ahead"; talks	views; orchestra	**Democratic Nat'l Com.**	Eddie Barry's Orch.
8:30 **Theater: drama,**	"Builders of the World	'A Date With Judy': sk.	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 **'Waterloo Bridge'**	Ahead"; talks	'A Date With Judy': sk.	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	Tax program
9:00 Geo. Burns, Gracie	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater: drama	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15 Allen; comedy	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater: drama	"Screen Test Time"	"Music Hour"
9:30 **"My Best": "This**	Les Brown's Orch.	**'Fibber McGee & Molly'**	**American Forum of Air:**	"Music Hour"
9:45 **Is the One"**	Dance orchestra; drama	**'Fibber McGee & Molly'**	**'The P. A. C. and Its**	"Music Hour"
10:00 "Service to Front"	John W. Vandercook	**Bob Hope Variety Show**	**Effects Upon Election"**	News service
10:15 "Service to Front"	George Hicks Reporting	**Bob Hope Variety Show**	Paul Schubert, news	"This Is France"
10:30 **Pres. Roosevelt; Or**	**Pres. Roosevelt;** Milton	**Pres. Roosevelt;** Hilde-	**Pres. Roosevelt;** music	**Pres. Roosevelt;** Music
10:45 **Political talk**	Berle; music	garde; orchestra	Music; Weather	"The Jazz Album"
11:00 News; Rideout	**Gov. John W. Bricker.**	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Popular recordings
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	**Gov. John W. Bricker.**	Weather Sports	Radio Newsreel	Popular recordings
11:30 "Casey, Press Pho-	**Fishermen's program**	**"Words at War"; dra-**	**"Sinfonietta"; Orch.**	Day's End; music
11:45 tographer"; dr	Music; News	**matic sketch**	**"Sinfonietta"; Orch.**	Day's End; News

Radio Timetable

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Women of America"	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; comedy	"Two Keyboards"	News service
3:30 News; 'Snapshots'	'Easy Rhythms'	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies"; vocal trio	Political talk
3:45 Book Fair Show	Music; Listen Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Background for News"	News; Popular music
4:15 ody in Sky; songs	Newscasts	Stella Dallas; sketch	Political talk; music	Popular recordings
4:30 Talk about children	News Commentator	"Lorenzo Jones" sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Popular recordings
4:45 Help Wanted; News	'Hop Harrigan"; drama	"Widder Brown"; sk.	"The Handy Man"	Popular recordings
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; popular music
5:15 lies; Evelyn Howe	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"; sk.	"Chick Carter"; sk.	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:30 "Note for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:45 "Inside MGM"; int	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music
6:15 L. Murray's music	Newscasts; Music	Embarkation Port Band	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band; Sports	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	**The World's Front Page**	"Attack on Makin"
6:45 News; J. Harsch	Political Speakers; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15 Hedda Hopper talk	Horace Heidt's Show	News of the World	Talk, John Corcoran	News service
7:30 Bob Hawk's Th'ks	"The Lone Ranger";	Art Amadon, songs	Political talk	"Vocal Spotlite"
7:45 to the Yanks'	western dramatization	Frontier Headlines	Political talk	Clem Norton, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter.	"Builders of World"	**Cavalcade of America:**	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter.	Ahead"; speakers	**"Report from Pacific"**	Sunny Skylar's Serenade	Eddie Barry's Orchestra
8:30 National War Fund	"Builders of World"	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	"Sherlock Holmes", dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Roosevelt; Halifax	Ahead"; speakers	**Howard Barlow's Orch.**	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	R. Salinger, news
9:00 **Theater: "Seventh**	**Harold L. Ickes**	Tourel; Piatigorsky;	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album:** music
9:15 **Heaven," Jean Her-**	**Harold L. Ickes**	**Don Voorhees' Orch**	"Screen Test"	**Classical Album:** music
9:30 **sholt; Van Johnson**	Dance band	**"Information Please";**	"Teamwork for Recon-	**Classical Album:** music
9:45 **Jennifer Jones**	Band; Story Teller	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	struction"; talks	**Classical Album:** music
10:00 **Guild: "Mad About**	**Thomas E. Dewey**	**Thomas E. Dewey**	Henry Gladstone, news	News Service
10:15 **Music": stars**	**Thomas E. Dewey**	**Thomas E. Dewey**	Paul Schubert, com'ent	Vocal Trio
10:30 Johnny Morgan	The Symphonette, with	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz Show;	Joseph Morand's Orch.	Popular recordings
10:45 Variety Show	M. Piastro, conductor

Petitions Ask Higher Pay For Firemen and Policemen

Several thousand petitions urging immediate salary increases to Boston firemen and policemen were put into circulation throughout the city today by Samuel G. Thorner, former Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Thorner, who over a period of 12 years championed the cause of these civil servants—the police in particular since they are not allowed to organize for purposes of collective bargaining—said the move was "dictated by the failure of Mayor Tobin to grant the increases now." An increase of $200 per year plus compensation for overtime is being sought for police and firemen.

The present salary issue has been before the Mayor since the first weeks of September and thus far the only definite statement issued by him has been that he might be able to grant an increase in December, provided an adequate net surplus in the City treasury would permit it.

Simultaneously, the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today issued a brief statement that it "indorses unanimously the stand taken by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, against organizing."

The statement was made without any supporting opinions in a monthly municipal letter which gave a summary repor on personnel, compensation, working hours of the Police Department. No Chamber of Commerce official would comment on the committee's statement which referred to the denial on Sept. 13 by Mr. Sullivan of all rights of Boston police to organize. At the time, the Police Department head said he was simply abiding by the police law.

The Thorner petitions which are being issued "to indicate the will of the citizens of Boston" to Mayor Tobin, the Fire and Police Commossioners, request "that an immediate increase be granted firemen and policemen of the City of Boston to compensate for extraordinary hours of employment and rising living costs in order that the morale and self respect of these uniformed public servants, who are the true guardians of the lives, safety and property of every citizen of Boston, may be maintained."

In 1934, according to Mr. Thorner, similar petitions were circulated by him urging the restoration of 15 per cent pay cuts and steprates to police and firemen, and 147,000 signatures were presented to the Legislature. The pay cuts were later restored.

Air Freighter Takes On Cargo

Egan

Boston to Chicago Service Is Recorded

Cargo of raincoats and shoes is shown being loaded on American Airlines first freight shipment by air at General Logan International Airport in East Boston, on Oct. 15. Frank Beach, right foreground, Regional Cargo Traffic Manager and Paul Barnes, chief agent-traffic are the airline officials shown superintending the history making load.

F. B. I. Work On Selective Service Told

During four years of Selective Service enforcement work the FBI has handled the cases of enough men to make an army of 33 modern infantry divisions, it was announced today by E. A. Soucy, Special Agent in Charge of the Boston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the fourth Selective Service anniversary.

"The Selective Training and Service Act became law on October 16, 1940," Mr. Soucy said, "and the FBI's enforcement responsibility began the moment the President affixed his signature. It has been and continues to be a big job, but one which we are privileged to do as part of our contribution to the general war effort."

Up to October 1, 1944, the FBI had closed 417,677 Selective Service cases. In every instance the man involved was made available to the armed services or his case was disposed of otherwise according to law. Convictions thus far total 10,490.

This compares with World War I, when approximately 10,000 were prosecuted for the single offensive of failing to register. Thus far, the FBI has handled only 11,053 cases of failure to register. Of these, 8,167 were found not to be willful violators and registered immediately. Only 1,240 have been convicted of this offense.

"Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI has insisted from the beginning that our Selective Service job be handled with the principal idea of making men available for service," Mr. Soucy said. "When men have become technically delinquent because of carelessness or for other understandable reasons, they generally have been made available to the armed forces without stigma. Those guilty of deliberate and aggravated evasion have been prosecuted. Thus far in the war sentences totaling 26,780 years, 1 month and 13 days and fines of $992,859 have been imposed on 10,490 persons convicted.

$39 One Way Via Plane To Bermuda Is Proposed

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Direct air service from Boston to Bermuda by four-engined transport planes at a one-way cost of $39 is proposed by Northeast Airlines of Boston in a petition filed today with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington.

The company's application came just as CAB itself instituted its consolidated hearings in the capital on North Atlantic air route applications, among which is Northeast. Next week, furthermore, Northeast is resuming its service from Boston to Montreal which was canceled by the wartime loan of its planes to the Army.

President Paul F. Collins of Northeast emphasized that the new proposed Bermuda route would substantially increase the importance of Boston as an active transportation center. The Boston-Bermuda route, he pointed out, is 770 miles and is the same distance from the British colony as New York. It would not be necessary, therefore, he said, for New Englanders to have to go to New York to pick up the Bermuda service.

Northeast plans to operate the proposed Bermuda route with four-engined planes in a combined passenger, freight, and express service. Average flying time between Boston and Bermuda would be three hours and 15 minutes and the proposed fare would be $39, according to the petition.

President Collins pointed out, furthermore, that the projected service would be a convenient route for Canadians traveling from Montreal to Bermuda in which there is a community of interest.

The Canadian Government, it is believed, also intends to file an application for an air route from Montreal to Bermuda which would assumably be flown by Trans-Canada Air Lines. Although the route selected by Canada through the United States has not been announced, it is quite possible that Logan International Airport at East Boston may one day see the Lockheeds of Trans-Canada with their maple leaf insignia.

Boston Initiates First Air Freight

To observers at the Logan International Airport, yesterday, the takeoff of an American Airlines plane at 10 a. m. was just another flight in a long list of Sunday takeoffs. But to those in the know, this particular flight was the first, daily-schedule, air-freight hop in the country, the plane carrying a cargo of war materials and the first regular shipment of commercial goods.

The flight inaugurated daily shipments of goods between Boston and 42 other cities on American Airlines' system in accordance with the first complete air freight tariff ever filed by an airline with the United States Government. There were raincoats, shoes, cosmetics, sportswear and ready-to-wear merchandise in the load headed for points along America's entire coast-to-coast airline system.

Four of Boston's largest department stores, Filene's, Gilchrist's, Jordan Marsh's and Chandler's, were represented in the freight space.

Teacher Goes Along —Air Officer's Wife

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16 (AP)—Lieut. Floyd D. Boze, a member of the latest class to graduate from the Army Air Forces Training Command School at Yale, took his teacher with him when he left for his assignment as an AAF communications officer.

It was only fair, since he had brought her to Yale in the first place.

Lieutenant Boze was a civilian when he and his wife, Nancy, first came here as instructors.

She remained when he joined the Army and, after a few weeks, he returned to Yale as a student and officer candidate. One of his instructors was Mrs. Boze.

They have known each other since childhood days in Commerce, Texas.

Boy Ambulance Driver: 'Nice To Come Home'

"It's very nice to be home." That is the uncensored opinion of 19-year-old Thomas Hale of Dedham, who has been driving an ambulance in Italy for the past year, and has received the British Oak Leaf emblem, and the emblem of the American Field Service, for gallantry.

And it's wonderful to see the lights again, according to two of his pals in the Service, interviewed with him this morning at Boston headquarters. Fiske Dellinger of Wakefield and William R. Curtis of Norfolk were also at Cassino, and all three have a record of commendable service in Italy. Sometimes under heavy fire, sometimes going for several days without sleep, they were up front collecting the wounded, picking up as many as 100 within a day or two.

"Yank" or "Joe" to the British Tommies with whom they worked for the most part, these extremely modest young men, typical American college students, met the requirements issued by General Wavell, when he called for ambulance drivers who would do "forward line work exclusively, not simply evacuation of base hospital men."

They are all volunteers who could not qualify for the army draft. Hale was at Milton Academy, class of '43; Curtis had been two years at Harvard; Dellinger was at Kenyon College and on the staff of the highbrow "Kenyon Review." The American Field Service, which is, incidentally, a member of the National War Fund, has about 300 New England men driving ambulances on the various fronts.

The civilians in southern Italy, these men remarked, seemed considerably worse off than those in the north. The familiar sign which Il Duce had had marked on so many public buildings—"Credere, Obedire, Combattere"—the Fascist, "Believe, Obey, Fight," had been crossed through as the allied forces entered. Large black crosses and signs reading, "Viva Stalin," "Viva Churchill" and "Viva Roosevelt" had been scrawled on the walls instead.

The Service reports it is in desperate need of drivers. Volunteers must be between 18 and 40 years of age. Those under 21 must have their parents' consent. No one is accepted under 29 who is eligible for combat military service. General physical condition must be good. Volunteers must meet expenses totaling about $250. The recruiting office at 8 Newbury Street is open daily except Sunday, from 10 to 4 through the week, and from 9 to 12 on Saturdays.

Travel Booth Opened For Servicemen

War Activities of New England

Members of the armed forces may have their travel problems solved at a special information booth staffed by Wacs, Waves, Spars, and women Marines which opened this afternoon in the South Station, Boston. It aims to aid servicemen and women who are traveling on official orders, leave, or furlough.

In addition, the booth will serve as a clearing house for military travel information and an assembly point for personnel seeking cross-city transportation. Civilians and personnel of the Allied Nations also will be helped at the booth, which will have direct lines to Army headquarters and the reservation offices of the railroad.

Arrive in Paris

Arrival in Paris of the first group of the Transportation Corps WACS to be sent overseas as a unit was announced recently by the First Service Command headquarters. Seventeen New England women were included, among whom were seven Massachusetts WACS.

Specially selected for individual job skills, the WACS are: Corporal Agnes G. St. Germaine of Dudley, Pfc. Elinor D. MacFarland of Lynn, Pfc. Emma Stein of Mattapan, Sergeant Eileen R. Jones of New Bedford, Pfc. Ghilda Benedette of Wakefield, Sergeant Marie F. Coughlin of Winthrop and Corporal Michael Dawlbey of Quincy.

A New Bazooka

American field artillerymen are being supplied with a new type of bazooka, the "Rocket Launcher M-12" which packs a terrific wallop and is especially effective against enemy gun emplacements according to an announcement today from the Bridgeport plant of the General Electric Company.

Designed to be carried, placed and operated by one man, details of its general design and operation revealed by the company show that is consists of a four-foot tube and a tripod. The projectile is three feet long and may be operated by remote control from a concealed position after the bazooka has been placed in an effective spot for attack.

Known as the M-12, the equipment weighs 35 pounds. This bazooka, the company points out is only the latest in a series of types which have been supplied various branches of the Army by General Electric.

New Minimum Wage Order Provides Many Pay Raises

Pay raises for many thousands of women, boys and girls engaged in selling throughout Massachusetts were practically assured today, when no opposition to a new minimum wage order covering every type of selling showed up at a public hearing at the State House.

The only employer-spokesman present, Malcolm McCabe of Melrose, General Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers Association, indorsed the proposed new minimum wage order. He said the Grocers' Association wished to be recorded in favor.

Approval was also voiced by Miss Margaret Wiesman, Secretary of the Massachusetts Consumers League, Arthur C. Hallock, Director of the Massachusetts Child Council, Bernard S. Kenney and William Walsh, representing employee organizations.

Boosts of from $3.50 to $4.50 a week are scheduled in the proposals for many women, boys and girls. Numerous concerns which never previously have had to pay a minimum wage will be brought in.

At present, the only selling field covered by a state minimum wage order consists of the retail stores. Under the new order now in process every other type of selling will be included. Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries, estimated that 100,000 women and minors would be affected.

All in all, the new order will cover a larger number than is reached by any other of the 25 wage orders now in operation. Many women in the big cities are of course already being paid the proposed minimum or more.

Covers Broad Field

"The Wage Board which made the recommendations under consideration brought in all wholesale establishments, all door-to-door selling of merchandise, and all sorts of service selling," Mrs. Smith said. "The order extends to boys shining shoes and selling newspapers. It is very broad.

"At the first public hearing two months ago, objection was presented by spokesmen for retail stores to the plan for eliminating the geographical differential in the present wage order, and to the shortening of the time required for one to become an experienced worker.

"The geographical distinctions set lower pay for saleswomen and minors in smaller towns. Pay for experienced workers graded from $14.50 a week at the top down to $12.50 at the lowest. Learners under 18 years were given $12 a week in the smallest communities.

Locality Is Disregarded

"In its new report the Wage Board has again dispensed with the geographical differential. It fixes one wage of $17 a week for experienced workers all over the State, and of $15.50 for inexperienced, without regard to locality. Full-time employment consists of any week of 36 hours or over up to 48.

"Likewise the new order makes six months the period required for experience. This is not necessarily continuous nor for the same employer.

"Part-time will be paid at the

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through K5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Oct. 29.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z5, and also A5 through R5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. No more blue stamps will be validated until Nov. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Applications for new "A" coupons, valid Nov. 9, now available at local ration boards.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C3, C4, and C5 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely. A new shoe stamp will become valid Nov. 1.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Saltonstall Opens Boston Book Fair

Governor Saltonstall opened the Boston Herald Book Fair today, an annual affair that brings into the City some of the nation's latest and most promising authors.

With a Symphony Hall background, the Governor introduced to an eager audience Louis Fischer, veteran foreign correspondent and author of "Men and Politics"; Helena Kuo, Chinese author of "I've Come a Long Way"; Emily Hahn, author of "China and Men"; Kathleen Winsor, whose 1,000-page novel "Forever Amber," will be on the bookstands for the first time today, and Burns Mantle, dean of drama critics and historian of the American theater.

Tonight, Lillian Smith, author of "Strange Fruit," will speak Other speakers scheduled for the four-day gatherings include Emily Kimbrough, co-author with Cornelia Otis Skinner of "Our Hearts Were Young And Gay," and Foster Hailey, war correspondent author of "Pacific Battle Line."

Robert Nelson Corwin

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16 (AP)—Robert Nelson Corwin, who passed on here Saturday, was Professor Emeritus at Yale University since 1933, former head of the department of German in the Sheffield Scientific School and chairman of the Board of Admissions in Yale University.

A graduate of Yale College in the class of 1887 and captain of the Yale football team of 1886, Professor Corwin began his teaching career at the University in 1892. He received the Master of Arts and the Doctor of Philosophy degrees in 1893 from the Universities of Berlin and Heidelberg.

As chairman of the Board of Admissions of the Undergraduate Schools at the University, he was instrumental in effecting Yale's adoption of the College Entrance Examination Board as the examining agency for Yale.

In 1914 he became chairman of the Board of Athletic Control at the University and, with his colleagues, Deans Briggs of Harvard and McLenahan of Princeton, he completely revised the athletic eligibility rules of three universities which were the "Big Three" of college sports.

Tobin Tonight Opens Wide Campaign Tour

Mayor Tobin, Democratic candidate for Governor, opens a campaign tour of the State tonight which will take him from Taunton and Fall River in southeastern Massachusetts to the Berkshires, the Tobin-for-Governor Committee announced.

Following is the schedule which will conclude in the western part of the State on Saturday: Oct. 16, Fall River and Taunton; Oct. 17, Fitchburg, Leominster, Winchendon, Templeton. Westminster, Lunenberg, Philipston, Ashburnham; Oct. 18, Westfield, Holyoke; Oct. 19, Springfield, Chicopee; Oct. 20, Adams, North Adams, Chesire, Williamstown, Clarksburg, Lanesborough, New Ashford, Florida; Oct. 21, Pittsfield, Great Barrington, Lenox, Lee, Dalton, Stockbridge, Sandisfield, Mt. Washington, Hinsdale, Peru, Washington.

Style Show at White's

A style show will be held at R. H. White's tomorrow at 12:30 and 2:30 p. m., built around the new trend toward "pink" makeup. The basic color of the show will be "Fashion Red," Dorothy Gray's new rosey, electric pink makeup color.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Monday, Oct. 16

Free tickets for sports, theaters and other events at ticket office, 48 Boylston Street, Lib. 7968.

Dances, with orchestras, hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Club; Buddies Club; 149 Stanford Street; 5 Ruggles Street.

Officers' Dances, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. Newman; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m.

U. S. O. Dance, The Uptown Ballroom, 241 Huntington Avenue, Servicemen and Women, 8 p. m. Hostesses, Refreshments. Music by Bartholomew.

Arts and Crafts, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 7:30 p. m. Portrait Sketches. Free Photos.

Ping Pong Instruction, 32 City Square, Charlestown, 7:30 p. m. Softball, Mon., Wed., Thurs.

Leathercraft Instruction, 48 Boylston Street, 7:15 p. m. Instruction in Judo, 7:30.

Dance Instruction, 26 Temple Place, 7:45 p. m.

Forum, 190 Beacon Street, "Issues of the Election," 8 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free Refreshments. Dancing.

Judge Michael J. Murray

Judge Michael J. Murray, who passed on at his home in Brookline, Mass., last night, was the man who seconded the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Vice-President of the United States, at the Republican convention of 1901. He served in the Massachusetts Legislature from 1890 to 1891 at the age of 21 years.

For many years Judge Murray was a prominent figure in Massachusetts political life, being nominated at one time for Mayor of Boston. He was nominated by Gov. Curtis Guild to the Boston Municipal Court in 1908, and sat on the bench for 29 years until his retirement in 1937.

Born in Westboro, Mass., he attended Fitchburg schools, graduating later on from Boston University Law School.

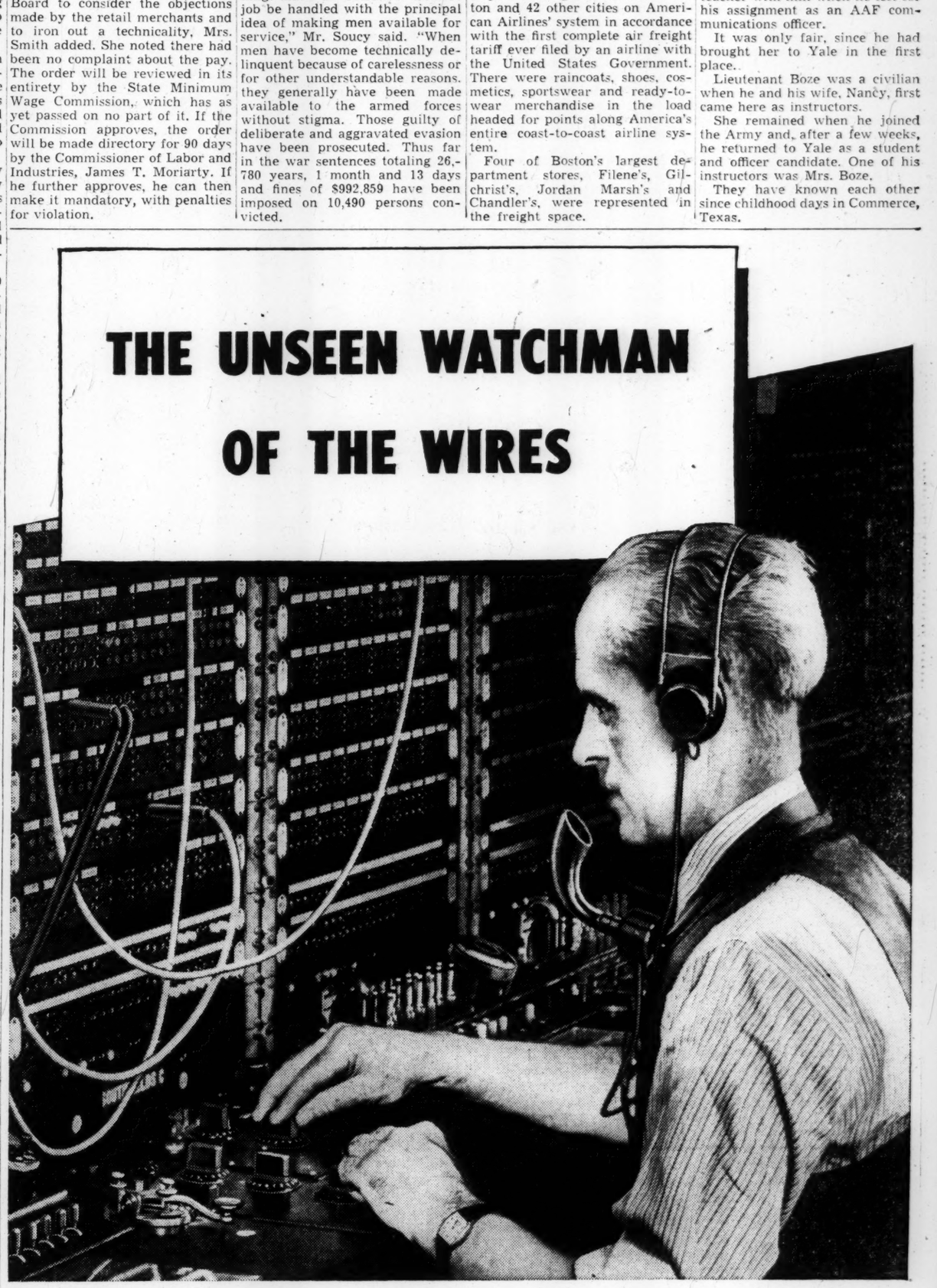
Salvage Trucks Begin New Trips

Snappy, cool weather greeted salvage collectors today as Boston's regular monthly paper and tin collection began in Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and results of salvage reminders given by 6,000 Boston school children last week are expected to be gratifying.

"Every day the shortage of paper becomes more critical," George G. Hyland, Boston Salvage Committee Chairman, said yesterday. "Our boys at the battlefront need more and more paper wrappers and cartons for food, plasma, ammunition, even writing paper with which to write home. The demand for paper for such purposes has exceeded all expectations."

Tomorrow, city trucks will collect paper in Wards 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Wednesday, Wards 11, 12, 13 and 14 will be combed for scrap paper. On Thursday, householders in Wards 15, 16, 17 and 18 are urged to bundle their scrap paper and leave it on the sidewalk. On Friday the trucks will make their final cleanup in Wards 19, 20, 21 and 22.

THE UNSEEN WATCHMAN OF THE WIRES



The Testboard Man is working day and night in Telephone Central Offices to keep your telephone service working smoothly.

It's amazing what he can do. If there should be any trouble on the lines, special instruments help him locate it within a few yards — even though it is miles away from the testing station.

This saves hours of searching by line crews. That's more important than ever these busy war days.

WHEN CALLING WAR-BUSY CENTERS

Sometimes you may hear the Long Distance operator say—"Please limit your call to 5 minutes." That's to let you know that the lines are crowded.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

UPSET? Of course she's upset. She's the most harassed mother in the U. S. A. She's Mrs. Aldrich, Henry's mother. We need say no more. The Aldrich Family Show is on a new *time, day,* and *network.* Funnier than ever. Don't miss it! Friday night. Your CBS Station, 8 P.M.

Back the Attack
with
MORE War Bonds

Japanese in Crucial Battle With Halsey Sea-Air Fleet

Continued from Page 1

age to three carriers, one battleship, one cruiser, and three destroyers. One carrier was announced as sunk, and one destroyer was believed to have been sunk.

Even working at top speed, it has been estimated the Japanese would take at least three months to repair and recover from these losses. The three months are just about up now.

Admiral Nimitz has always expressed the opinion that the Japanese could replace their plane losses, even though these have averaged from 500 to 700 monthly in the past four months.

It was also expected here that Japanese planes destroyed in the Philippines as recently as Oct. 13 could have been replaced. The present stiff Japanese air opposition seems to bear out these estimates.

Vital Pilots Lost

The Japanese, however, were considered unable to replace many pilots they have lost in recent months. First-line pilots were believed to be on the Japanese mainland training new fliers for the crucial engagements to come. Perhaps the training program has caught up with previous losses—or perhaps Japan's veteran airmen are now taking off from land and carrier bases against the Third Fleet.

In any case, they are definitely on the offensive and consequently the ratio of Japanese planes shot down in combat to those destroyed on the ground is rising steadily.

None here has underestimated the risks Admirals Halsey and Mitscher have been taking, notwithstanding the air superiority they have consistently demonstrated.

Isles Running Out

Every target hit by the Third Fleet since Aug. 30 was a reminder to the Japanese that the Allies were running out of islands and nearing the end of the line and that if Japan does not contest the American task forces in these crucial weeks, it will be unable to contest them short of the homeland.

Furthermore, when Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces go into the Philippines, Japanese communications with the Dutch East Indies will be badly impaired. One of the principal objectives for which Japan went to war would have been lost.

So if the Japanese could set up a favorable tactical situation for using their fleet without opposing it to an overwhelming concentration of the United States Fleet, they probably would do it. They might even risk everything now.

If this becomes the deciding battle, it is one in which both sides are prepared to make sacrifices and take losses. The gains that would accrue from a major American fleet victory cannot be overestimated.

New Political Party Planned in Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 16 (AP)—A conference of political leaders opposed to Australia's Labor Party Government agreed today to form a new political party to consolidate all opposition elements.

The new party, to be called the Liberal Party of Australia, will absorb the United Australia Party which is the official opposition party in the Federal Government. The conference decision is subject to ratification by 18 nonlabor organizations in the various states which were represented at the meeting.

The session was called by Robert Menzies, leader of the opposition and former Premier.

Japanese Fleet Threatens?

By a Staff Artist

Japanese Report Imperial Fleet to Fight

Although Pearl Harbor has not yet confirmed the presence of Japanese surface craft in the fighting around Formosa, the Japanese say the Imperial fleet has at last come out to challenge Admiral William F. Halsey's attacks on that island.

Other war developments: Pages 1 and 9

Boston Holds First Place As World Air Line Terminal

Continued from Page 1

Transcontinental and Western, U. S. Midnite Sun, Transoceanic Airlines, Pan American, Moore-McCormick, National Airlines, U. N. Airlines, United Airlines, and Eastern Airlines. The interveners included: The Port of New York Authority, the Department of Justice, the U. S. Lines, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the City of Boston, the Miami Port Authority, the City of Norfolk, the Baltimore Aviation Commission, the city of Philadelphia, Boston's Port Authority and Public Counsel.

The hearing that opened today has been referred to as the battle of the airlines for control of postwar air routes. That is undoubtedly the major battle. But there is the other one going on between the cities that would become terminal sites for any routes to be certified.

In Boston's exhibit, along with the geographical data, was considerable statistical evidence that except for New York which is acknowledged to be the primary commercial area of the East Coast, Boston has it over the other cities concerned in prewar Trans-Atlantic traffic.

Today, of course, there are no commercial air lines except as permitted by the military, Pan American operates one route from New York to Lisbon, Portugal, and Foynes, Ireland. American Export Airlines also holds CAB certificates for service to Foynes and to Lisbon and is flying those routes for the Naval Air Transport Service.

The question facing this country today, however, besides that of allocating routes is whether to permit several companies to compete for business in a given foreign market, or whether such service should be limited to one specific, authorized carrier on any one route.

The CAB's policy in the past has been to approve competitive operations, though Pan American in practice has dominated the field, holding permanent operation certificates from CAB for nearly 100,000 miles of route including the two trans-Atlantic flights mentioned.

But in 1943 17 domestic air lines drew up a "declaration of policy on world wide aviation" to submit to the C. A. B. The United Airlines however—the only line that has not asked for overseas routes but is rather supporting Pan American in opposing foreign competition among American carriers—tried to insert a provision recomending consideration of joint or co-operative operation.

All Lines Opposed It

But the 16 refused to consider it, vigorously opposing any suggestion that one company represent American interests in world air lines.

Thus American Airline interests are drawn up in two camps with the McCarran bill which would set up a "chosen instrument" for the operation of America's international air business the major issue.

Senator McCarran's billion-dollar American Civil Aviation Corporation proposal is designed to improve American bargaining rights. The Russians run their lines by government order. To compete with the British and Russian national aggregations, one giant American corporation, it is argued, is needed. The seventeen air lines—actually there are only 16 in the group now—insist that monopoly in any form should be avoided and that competition which has been the breath of American industrial life should be allowed to prove itself.

Aid for Czechs

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Machinery and raw materials for use in Czechoslovakia's factories after the war will be bought from the United States, Great Britain, and Russia, the Czechoslovak Government said Oct. 14.

Emergency food supplies for the liberated country will be obtained in Russia until the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration begins functioning.

Czechs Soon to Receive Mission From the UNRRA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Director Herbert H. Lehman of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced Oct. 14 that a mission would be sent to the Government of Czechoslovakia as soon as possible to make plans for UNRRA's services to the Czechoslovak people. The mission will meet with the Government in Russian territory, where it is now situated in preparation for liberation.

The mission will include authorities on health, welfare, repatriation, and technical aid in restoring farm and factory production.

Action on Middle East Retains Supply Control

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The combined agency for Middle East supplies, operated jointly by American and British authorities, was dissolved Oct. 1, it was announced today by the State Department, Foreign Economic Administration, and British Supply Council.

Its functions were taken over by the FEA. Officials said the change was routine and would have no effect on existing controls over imports into Middle Eastern countries.

Aid for Italy Under Inquiry At Washington

Continued from Page 1

and made to pay for their crimes, most Fascist officials in the liberated areas of Italy seem to be accommodating themselves to the new situation very well. Indeed, reports from some areas, among them the Island of Sardinia, say that the supporters of Mussolini's regime are back in power.

Although no one suggests that relief should be used as a club to hold over the head of hungry and homeless persons in order to get them to follow Allied orders, it is thought that the distribution of food, clothing, and medicaments provide an excellent opportunity for a little judicious democratic propaganda.

Information Needed

In other words, the United States might ask a guarantee that relief recipients, particularly in the rural and backward areas, be informed that the help is coming to them from the democratic world. It is felt that such information would make democracy a more real and living concept to the average Italian than is now the case.

Unfortunately, no such benefit is now being derived from relief. At the present time virtually all American-sent relief in Italy is being distributed through the channels of the Roman Catholic Church, the goods being parceled out in the various towns and villages by the parish priests.

This system was instituted on the ground that (1) the Roman Catholic Church has been the general dispenser of relief throughout Italian history and (2) it has the only country-wide organization which has not broken down.

Although it is admitted that there is some logic to these reasons, the present relief distribution is criticized on at least two grounds. The first is that the Roman Catholic church, rather than the democratic world, is receiving the gratitude of the Italian relief recipients. The second reason is that if relief were handled by the present Italian Government it would enable the Bonomi regime to increase its popularity, thereby strengthening any trend toward democratic government which exists among the Italian masses.

It is true that as of today the Italian Government is not sufficiently well organized to handle the distribution of relief. It is suggested, however, that this might be a good time to start working toward that goal.

Former Band Leader Released From Army

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Maj. Wayne King, former dance-band leader, was released Oct. 14 from active Army duty, Col. George H. Cushman, commander of Fort Sheridan, Ill., announced.

British Political Truce Over, Parties Rush to Oil Machines

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 16—Britain's wartime political truce is ending. This is being admitted on all sides here today as political attention turns to the 76th annual Trades Union Congress which opened in Blackpool this morning.

Ebenezer Edwards, President of the British T. U. C., opening the Congress, declared that the failure of a trade union movement in any part of the world "cannot fail to have its repercussion on the condition of workers in countries where they are organized."

While emphasizing the punishment of German war criminals must be carried out, he charged that "policies of vengeance and nationalism as distinct from economic well-being are based on capitalistic theories and not on socialist fundamentals." He said labor's desire for full international co-operation would not permit exclusion of German workers from world labor organizations.

This week's Trades Union Congress will provide indication of how far labor leaders are going to succeed in putting the brake on political enthusiasm of the rank and file.

Mr. Edwards surveyed the whole vast field of reconstruction problems from social security at home to abolition of war by joint action of the United Nations and, in particular, the special problem of Germany's future.

He declared, "these issues are far too grave to be settled by a few statesmen; the voice of the people must shape the settlement and underwrite it."

In that one sentence Mr. Edwards foreshadowed the lively turn that politics is now going to take in Britain. Other parties are hurrying to get their political machines in running order. They, too, like the Labor Party, are announcing they will fight on a party basis the election which is expected to be held immediately after Germany is defeated.

Warner Brothers Promotion

TORONTO (AP)—Appointment of Ralph H. Clark as Warner Brothers' General manager for Canada, has been announced. He succeeds Wolfe Cohen, who has been named to a foreign department sales post with headquarters in New York.

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"Mother's Real Helper"
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- Butter
- Buttermilk
- Pure Orange Juice
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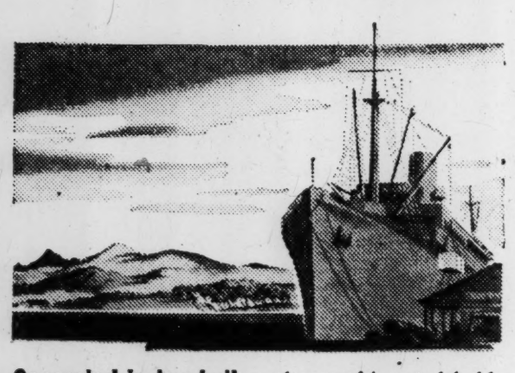
RICHMOND DAIRY CO.

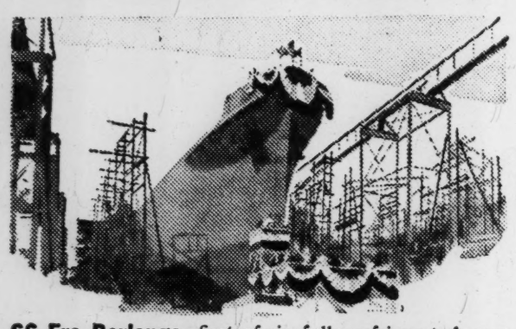
MYSTERY SHIP?

Not exactly—but she's a very different lady from most 10,000-ton steamers!



Concealed in her hull are huge refrigerated holds, constructed especially to bring bananas from tropical Middle America to United States ports in prime condition. She's one of the many modern refrigerated ships of the United Fruit Company's *Great White Fleet.*

Today she sails to battle fronts around the world. She and her sister ships of the *Great White Fleet* are speeding food, supplies and guns across all the oceans, wherever the War Shipping Administration directs. The goods of war are being delivered—and on time!



SS Fra Berlanga—first of six fully refrigerated vessels now building for the United Fruit Company—destined—when Victory is won—to carry fruits from the orchards of the Pacific Coast to Great Britain and the Continent, and tropical foods from Middle America to both United States and European ports.

SERVING THE WORLD'S GREATEST AGRICULTURAL TREASURE HOUSE

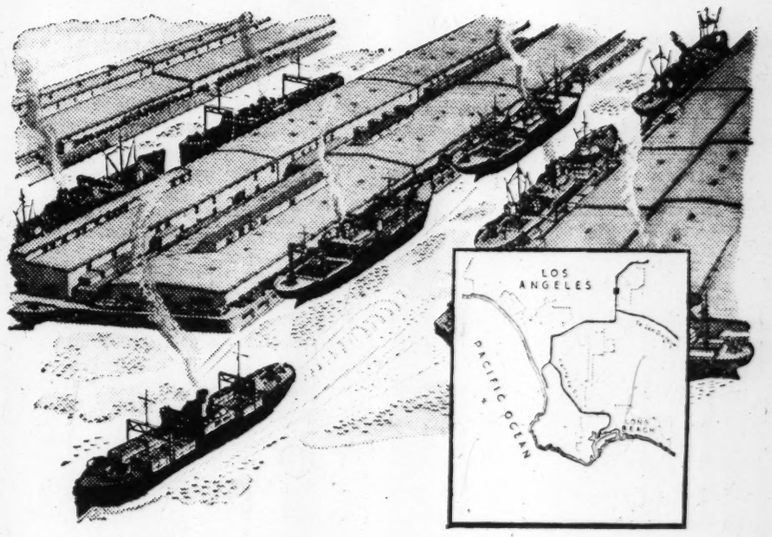
Long famous chiefly for nutritious tropical foods, Middle America is now coming into its own as an immediate or potential source of many essential products—rubber, quinine, hemp, vegetable fats, tannin for leather, spices, natural dyes—to name just a few.

When the ships of the *Great White Fleet* return from war to Caribbean waters they will find many "new" products, as well as the old familiar ones, to carry to northern markets, in exchange for an ever-increasing flow of machinery, manufactured articles, medical and other supplies from the United States, which the citizens of Middle American countries are eager to buy.

45,000 WANTED TO MAN THE SHIPS!
Had experience at sea?
Wire collect MERCHANT MARINE, Washington, D. C. today!

Great White Fleet
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
GUATEMALA ★ EL SALVADOR ★ HONDURAS ★ NICARAGUA ★ COSTA RICA
PANAMA ★ COLOMBIA ★ CUBA ★ JAMAICA, B.W.I.
Back the attack . . . buy more War Bonds!

The *Vital* Port Area of Los Angeles-Long Beach



War has given the Los Angeles area the greatest assignment in its entire history.

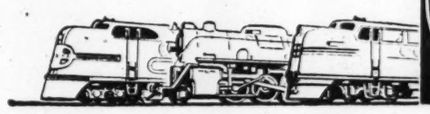
From overland come tens of thousands of troops and tons of war materiel to its ports of embarkation, and to its factories come constant carloads of raw material to be turned into finished products.

With the superhuman load it is being asked to carry, isn't Los Angeles geographically fortunate in having accessible the splendid facilities of the excellent ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach?

Located along "The Route to Tokyo," Santa Fe brings train after train "Loaded for War" into Los Angeles.

And Santa Fe—through greater yard facilities, new freight equipment and traffic controls—is now ready to haul more and longer trains into this important area.

These greater facilities, built in time of war, will stand ready to serve an even greater Los Angeles in time of peace.

SANTA FE SYSTEM LINES
"ALONG THE ROUTE TO TOKYO"

Santa Fe

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K. V. HENDERSON, D. P. A., SANTA FE RY.
Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., BOSTON 16, MASS.
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1402-C

Hungary Asks for Armistice, Conditions in Capital Chaotic

Continued from Page 1

anxious about its fate." Thus states German, and obviously inspired, commentary on the situation this week end. This is, indeed, a mild summing up of conditions, since according to other information, Regent Horthy and the government of Col. Gen. Vitez Gaza Lakatos have left Budapest and are assumed to have taken up new headquarters at Kaposvar, a small town on the railroad from Budapest to Zagreb in the flat country south of Lake Balaton. This spot has been chosen because it is far from the fighting and the Russians are unlikely to advance this way for a while.

Arrow Cross in Power

Meanwhile, Budapest is controlled by the Arrow Cross Party, which is composed of Hungarian Nazis, long tools of the Germans. It is led by Maj. Ferencz Szalasy, often termed by his followers, the "Hitler of Hungary." He is strongly anti-Semite, is said to be of Armenian descent, and has been some times imprisoned for conspiring against the Government. With him is Bela Imredy, also notorious for his Nazi sympathies despite the fact that it was freely rumored in Hungary a few years ago that he was himself suspect as a Jew under the Nuremberg laws.

Herr Imredy this week end appealed to Hungarian troops to continue fighting on the German side. In the past there have been many quarrels among Hungarian Nazis, but momentarily these have failed because of the resistance of Hungarian regular army units.

This was followed by the formation of two Waffen SS Army Corps in Hungary under Major General Deak, one of five persons sentenced by the Kallay Government in 1942 for atrocities committed in the Bacska area. The result was that Regent Horthy was summoned to Berchtesgaden and the Germans occupied Hungary on March 19, 1944.

Another important step then taken was the replacement of the German "Ambassador" to Hungary, named Vessenmayer, by Rudolf Rahn, a personal friend of Gestapo head Henrich Himmler. From that moment, it was an open struggle between the Horthy Government and the Gestapo.

Matters came to a head once more on Oct. 5, when the General Lakatos Government refused to telegraph Hitler the usual congratulations on the anniversary of Hungary's joining the tripartite pact. The Government resigned, but, on personal order, Regent Horthy remained in power.

Two questions naturally occur in connection with the new situation in Hungary:

1. What will be the military effect?

2. Will the Hungarians around Regent Horthy, even if they accept Allied terms, be strong enough to carry out the Allied terms?

Prospects Discussed

From a military point of view the following is clear:

1. Effective Hungarian aid to Germany has ended. In fact, unconfirmed reports from a neutral source speak of troops of the First Hungarian Army marching to Budapest for the overthrow of the Nazis, in obedience to orders of Regent Horthy.

2. The German High Command, it is expected, will attempt to hold the line of the Tatras, through the little Carpathians to Bratislava, and thence via Graz to Trieste. The extent, however, to which they may succeed naturally depends upon the speed and strength of the Russian advance, as well as upon the attitude which the population of Ruthenia, Slovakia, and the Hungarian plan to adopt toward Germany.

3. Marshal Rodion Malinovsky is approaching Budapest across the Hungarian Plain. And since at best the Germans can only hope to hold Belgrade as an isolated stronghold, the problem of the central Danube area arises.

Budapest is but 100 miles from the Austrian frontier, only another 40 from Vienna, and 200 from Munich.

Hungary Important

"Everyone in Germany knows the extent to which Hungary forms a component part of Central Europe and the inner fortress of Europe from a geographical, as well as from political and cultural viewpoints. No one should believe the enemy will find it easy to enter there. . . . On the contrary, Hungary must and will be defended as though she were German soil, since for us she has the same importance as East Prussia or the Rhineland where we have established the strongest bastions." So the Germans commented this week end.

Regent Horthy and the Lakatos Government, by their action in opposing the Germans, indicate they won't henceforward be a party to German measures. It remains to be seen whether they can do much more.

Unless the German lack of supplies and manpower is even greater than assumed here, they will only withdraw from Hungary after a bitter fight.

Russians Advance in Finland

By a Staff Artist

Red Army Captures Port of Petsamo

The Russian Army in its advance against the German force in North Finland has captured the Port of Petsamo and is heading for Kirkenes, 30 miles to the west, cutting off the sea escape route from the Germans in that area.

Other war developments: Pages 1 and 9.

Eyewitness Story of Aachen Tells of Thirst, Hunger, Ruin

Continued from Page 1

our bombing and artillery during the past few days. Lieut. Elmer Killene of Cincinnati, Ohio, said: "Fighting is so tough it takes one of our men to dig out every one of their men. They are entrenched in cellars and clearing them out is an extremely dirty job." Lieutenant Killene reported that a German officer taken this morning had declared: "I took an oath to fight for Germany, and that means Hitler, the Kaiser, or whoever gives me orders." Enlisted Germans, however, are not sharing this enthusiasm in Aachen. One prisoner said he had tried to escape, had been caught, and was being taken back to court again when he escaped again to our lines.

Aachen shares honors with Caen as the most battered city of the war which correspondents here have seen so far. But the pulverization which was begun last April by Fortresses and was climaxed with the post-ultimatum shelling and bombardment still has not dislodged between 10,000 and 20,000 persons who are sweating it out in cellars beneath the rubble of their homes. Some who were evacuated apparently became so concerned about the safety of their property that they filtered back through the lines to await in foodless misery the final surrender of the city. The German property urge is one of the strongest impulses I have seen among the population. They remind one of the monkey which stuck its hand through the neck of a bottle to grab a bright coin and then found it could not withdraw its hand while clutching the coin. Remaining Aachenites prefer to keep clutching the coin although the coin in the bottle, and themselves are subject to annihilation at any moment.

It is this very impulse to thrift which may defeat all of Hitler's exhortations for last-ditch defense of the Fatherland. For individual Germans, the Fatherland now is construed as that individual little part of it they happen to own and the only part they are interested in defending.

Floral Tributes Pour In for Willkie

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Oct. 16 (AP)—Floral tributes to Wendell L. Willkie from persons great and obscure flooded this town of 6,000 today as preparations were made for services here tomorrow.

The simplest of services were planned in contrast to the spectacular rise of the 1940 Republican presidential standard bearer who rose to international prominence in his "One World."

There will be no long list of honorary pallbearers. Eight men have been designated, seven of whom are tenants on Willkie farms and the eighth, a former tenant.

Among the scores of floral pieces received was one offering from Madame Chiang Kai-shek. Another was from Negro children of Atlanta, Ga., sent by the Booker T. Washington School.

Three hundred to 400 persons daily have made pilgrimages to Rushville since Oct. 11, to pay their respects.

In Elwood, Ind., Mr. Willkie's birthplace, memorial services were held yesterday in the First Methodist Church which he attended as a boy.

Albany Liquor Sales On V-E Day Banned

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16—The sale of liquor has been banned in this city on V-E Day by the concerted action of the Albany Hotel Association and the Capitol District Liquor Dealers Association and Acting Mayor Frank S. Harris, who has issued a statement in which he asked for the closing of places where liquor was served on the day that Germany falls. The Federation of Churches in Albany had asked Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and the local officials to half liquor sales.

Dr. Edward R. Van Kleeck, Assistant Commissioner of Education in a letter to 2,800 school principals and superintendents, recommended "serious, sober activities, prayers of thanksgiving for V-E Day and of intercession relative to the Pacific War."

Soviet Eclat Attends Visit Of Churchill

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, probably more robust than at any other time this year, is putting in some hard licks of work on his mission to Moscow.

When he is not in conference with Premier Stalin, his time is occupied with reading diplomatic dispatches from Whitehall and with reports from all over the world which pour into his quarters here. The flow of international and empire matters requiring his attention never ceases.

After the dinner for Mr. Stalin at the British Embassy the other night, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin continued their conversations until 4 a. m. Usually they break off their nightly meetings at 1 a. m.

His aids say the Prime Minister manages to get an average of six hours' sleep every night, however, and tries to squeeze in a short nap after dinner.

An American limousine with bullet-proof glass has been put at Mr. Churchill's disposal by the Government. One of the city's best chefs is demonstrating his virtuosity with Russian and English dishes at the Soviet Guest House where Mr. Churchill is staying.

The Prime Minister has given Mr. Stalin an autographed picture of himself in return for one the Soviet Premier sent him after the Teheran conference a year ago.

Meanwhile, in his first public appearance since the early days of the war, Premier-Marshal Stalin—ably assisted by Mr. Churchill—put on the greatest show-stealing act in the history of the Russian ballet.

Appearing in the red plush, gilded box reserved for them at Moscow's Bolshoi Theater on Saturday, Mr. Stalin and the British Prime Minister brought forth a seven-minute storm of applause from the packed hand-picked audience.

Mr. Churchill had expressed a desire to see the Bolshoi Theater's famous ballet company, and Soviet authorities, pleased with his interest, quickly made arrangements for a "command performance." The Red Army Choir joined the dancers in performing for the British guest.

In the box with the Prime Minister and Mr. Stalin were British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs Andrei Vishinsky, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and Miss Kathleen Harriman, the Ambassador's daughter.

Major Rift Between Poles Centers Upon Land Reform

By Alexander Werth

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 16—The question of land reform has grown into one of the vexing issues between the two contesting groups of Polish officials, as Prime Minister Winston Churchill is hard at work here in an effort to bring a solution to the dispute between the Russians and the Poles.

The view of the Polish Government in exile—whose Premier, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk is here from London—is to question why the Lublin regime is so interested in land reform. The Poles-in-exile admit that land reform was a great problem before the war, but now that most of the Jews have been exterminated by the Germans, both the urban and the rural aspects of the land problem have changed.

The Lublin regime—the Russian-sponsored Council of National Liberation—charges the London government with sabotaging plans to divide up the large estates and redistribute them among the peasants.

'Pilsudkists' Blamed

Pollpress, news agency for the Council, is claiming that the delay in the preparation of land reformation which had been scheduled to take place in liberated Poland on Oct. 10, was due to sabotage by "Pilsudkists" who the Agency said "bored their way" into local land councils.

Their statement was issued in connection with the resignation of Andrei V. Witos from the post of Vice-Chairman of the Polish National Committee. He had been in charge of the land reform program of the National Peasant Party of which he was the head.

[The Associated Press reports that Edward B. Osubka-Morawski, President of the Polish National Council, has assumed responsibility for the land reform measures, it was disclosed after a Council meeting.]

Put in Definite Form

Despite this disagreement, among the two groups of Poles, Mr. Churchill apparently is determined that some settlement be found.

He and Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, put in several hours on Saturday discussing the situation with Mr. Mikolajczyk, who arrived at the British Embassy in the morning. The conversations continued right through the middle of the afternoon.

After the conference it was reported that the Polish Premier's proposals have reached a definite form in which they may now be presented at any time.

The Polish Premier at a press conference gave the impression that the situation was better, although he said nothing either to confirm or disprove this impression.

Boleslaw Berut, Chairman, and considered the most powerful figure in the Lublin Committee, predicted "the unification of Poland on the basis of some kind of compromise with Premier Mikolajczyk." Mr. Berut told reporters he had "found Prime Minister Churchill very friendly" when he and other Lublin officials met with him.

The Poles on both sides know that if Mr. Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin fail to achieve an agreement which will permit the Russians and Poles to work together on a formal diplomatic basis, there will be a strong wave of public reaction.

Various Poles would stand the charge of having topedoed the Anglo-Russian effort, and much of the sympathy which Poland has been enjoying will disappear.

The quick cementing of a unified effort appears of considerable importance at a moment when the final drive on Germany is developing, involving the Polish area as one of the major battle regions.

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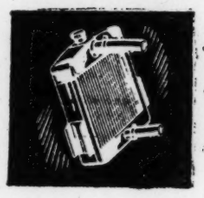
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N. Y. Times Comes Out for Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—The New York Times today announced its support of President Roosevelt for re-election in an editorial which said that on the issue of foreign policy "we believe that the scales tip heavily in favor of the Democratic Party."

The Times, which supported Republican nominee Wendell L. Willkie for the Presidency in 1940, stated:

"It seems safer to trust to the Democratic Party, more united and consistent on this issue, the great responsibility of setting up the new international organization which is to defend the world's peace and of nursing that organization through the first critical challenges and the first bitter disappointments which all too likely it will face."

Terming Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's campaign discussions of foreign policy disappointing, the Times said Governor Dewey had failed "to discourage even the more extreme wing of Republican isolationists from giving him its warm support."

In contrast, said the Times, "the fact remains that in the single greatest crisis of our times, when Britain stood alone as the outpost of civilization against the dark forces that threatened to engulf us, Mr. Roosevelt saw the issue clearly and met the issue boldly."

Emphasizing that "we have not changed our minds about the domestic record of the Roosevelt Administration," the Times said that "in some respects we believe that an Administration led by Mr. Dewey would do a better job in the domestic field."

The Times criticized what it termed Republican opposition to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's multilateral trade-agreement plan and concluded:

"Since we believe that the international issue far overshadows the domestic issue in importance, since we believe that unless the United States does actually win the peace for which its young men are fighting we shall have at best only a fugitive few years before another war engulfs us, we arrive at the conclusion that the Democrats and Mr. Roosevelt are a wiser choice than the Republicans and Mr. Dewey."

Dallas News—Dewey

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Dallas Morning News, independent Democratic, has come out in an editorial in support of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican nominee for President.

The editorial, headed "We choose Mr. Dewey," closed with "In the very nature of the Democratic process there must be—as Mr. Roosevelt once said—an occasional new deal. We need one today."

The News supported Roosevelt for his first and second terms and was noncommital on the third term.

Also for Roosevelt

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 16 (AP) — The Chattanooga Times, which supported Wendell Willkie for President in 1940, called today for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

Wickard Asks Retraction Of Statement by Dewey

MARSHALL, Mo., Oct. 16 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, in an address Oct. 13, asked Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, to retract a statement in which he said the Administration is afraid to bring servicemen home after victory.

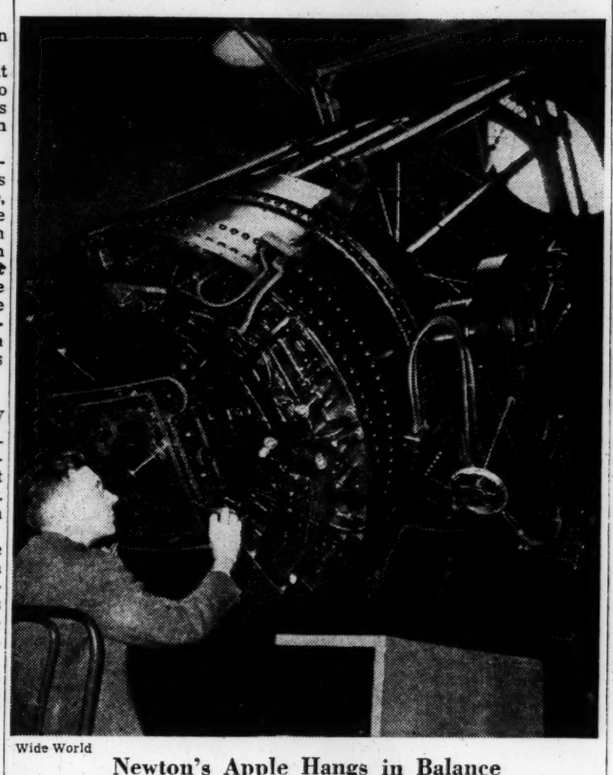
"The most tortured of all the false issues dragged out by the Republican standard bearer is the one about demobilizing the boys in the armed services," Secretary Wickard said.

Writers and Novelists Form Group for Dewey

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Formation of "the Independent Artist and Writers Group for Dewey" by 10 prominent writers and novelists was announced last night by the Republican National Committee.

Headed by Louis Bromfield, the group includes Booth Tarkington, Kenneth Roberts, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Margaret Culkin Banning, Sophie Kerr, Rachael Crothers, Grace Thompson Seton, Inez Haynes Irwin, and Faith Baldwin.

Mars Moons Prove Erratic



Wide World

Newton's Apple Hangs in Balance

Newton's law of gravity, based on a falling apple, said the planet's two moons should be moving along certain specified lines, and now a discovery by B. P. Sharpless, Associate Astronomer at the Naval Observatory in Washington, says that the two moons, Phobos and Deimos, are slightly off the beam, with Phobos getting closer to Mars while Deimos tends to get farther away.

Dewey Speeds Up Campaign With Large Vote Forecast

Continued from Page 1

ment which Mr. Roosevelt issued over the week end.

Mr. Dewey is retracting nothing and reaffirming nearly everything—with the added punch that despite its "slippery tactics," the White House "confesses that every single statement I made in my Oklahoma City speech was exactly correct, down to the last period and comma."

Furthermore, Mr. Dewey intends to more than keep it up; he intends to step it up. He will be on the road almost continuously for the next three weeks, concentrating in doubtful states essential to his election—Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Illinois.

And there won't be many gentle speeches; they will be fighting, assertive, accusatory, hard-hitting speeches carrying the battle directly to his opponent, and delighted if he can get him into more open dispute.

As Mr. Dewey went back to the Midwest today, taking his candidacy boldly and confidently into the home state of the Democratic Party's vice-presidential nominee, Senator Harry S. Truman, the political developments which stood out most sharply on the broad canvass of the campaign were these:

Fog of Indifference Lifts

Perhaps the central development of this climactic stage of the election to which the fog of political indifference is being dispelled from the whole campaign and the accentuated public interest which is being manifested. Possibly there was only an appearance of indifference which until lately dominated the political scene and that the overwhelming popular concern with the war was too widely interpreted as a popular unconcern in the voting. But however that may be, there is new and substantial evidence that a relatively quiet public reaction to "campaign oratory" regardless of whose oratory it was, is not going to keep voters from the polls.

The latest trend of vote registration demonstrated this fact, and it now appears the voters are getting ready to go to the polls in large numbers even if they haven't been going to political speeches in large numbers. The civilian registration in New York City, for example, is nearly at the high peak of 1940 and soldier ballots already received bring it above the record of 1940. More are coming in. This is likewise true in Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Ohio; Minneapolis, and Saint Paul, Minn.; Los Angeles, and Pittsburgh, where Mr. Dewey has decided to speak later this week.

While most political writers construe the signs of a large national vote, particularly under the impact of large big-city registrations, to be almost automatically an advantage to the President, Governor Dewey's aids are undismayed and give a different interpretation which is favorable to his cause. They agree that Mr. Roosevelt's decisive victories in the past always have been accompanied by a large national vote but express the view that the heavy registrations this year are as likely to represent a burgeoning G. O. P. protest vote as they are a Democratic pro-Roosevelt vote.

Big Rural Vote Likely

They likewise point out that there is no conclusive evidence that the rural and small-community vote will not also reflect the newly demonstrated interest in the election and thus offset some of the now-anticipated Democratic pluralities in the cities.

Today in Missouri, to capture which was one of the reasons the Democrats nominated Senator Truman, Mr. Dewey received exceptionally encouraging reports as to his prospects, and the judgment of independent correspondents was on the side of giving them credence.

The 15 electoral votes—votes which today's Gallup Poll again classifies as very much on the border-line—have divided evenly in 10 presidential elections. Mr. Roosevelt carried Missouri in his three previous races and Woodrow Wilson captured it twice. Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover have all taken Missouri for the Republicans.

Republican Trend

A Republican trend has been visible in this State for the past four years and is evidenced by the election of a Republican Governor—with a Democratic Lieutenant Governor holding the thin balance of power—and the election of a Republican Mayor in traditionally Democratic St. Louis.

Despite the promotion of Robert E. Hannegan from the St. Louis machine to the Democratic Chairmanship and the elevation of the Pendergast-sponsored Senator Truman, internecine warfare is rife here in the Democratic ranks, and it came to a head two months ago with the defeat of incumbent Senator Bennett Champ Clark for renomination.

All this isn't helping the Roosevelt-Truman ticket, and Governor Dewey isn't here to help it any either.

Mrs. Roosevelt Gives $25 To Political Action Group

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Dorothy Rockwell, president of the Washington Newspaper Guild, Congress of Industrial Organizations, said Oct. 14 that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had contributed $25 to the C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee through the Newspaper Guild.

Miss Rockwell said a check for that amount, made out to the P. A. C., had been received at the Guild's office. Mrs. Roosevelt, author of a daily newspaper column, is a member of the Washington Guild.

Population Up 1,475,173

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The United States had a natural increase in population of 1,475,173 in 1943, the largest since 1933, the first year for which complete reports were compiled, the Census Bureau reported today.

Hershey Says Service Exits Not His Field

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, wrote President Roosevelt Oct. 14 that his remark last August about demobilization, to which Gov. Thomas E. Dewey has referred critically, was his "personal opinion in a field over which I have no responsibility."

"That fact, I am sure, was understood by all present," General Hershey said in a letter made public by the White House. The original comment was made at a news conference.

Governor Dewey has quoted General Hershey as saying that it would be as cheap to keep men in the Army as to create another agency to take care of them. Mr. Dewey used this in a speech in which he charged the Roosevelt Administration was afraid to let men out of uniform because of a prospective jobless period after the war.

General Hershey told the President Oct. 14 that he has been and still is a Republican.

He concluded:

"The publicity that has been given to my reply at Denver has tended to attach a significance which is completely out of accord with the facts of the matter. I trust that this information will make clear the circumstances under which the subject matter was discussed."

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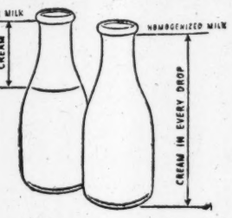
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Air-Sea Battle Rages Off Formosa With Japanese Fleet Reported in Action

Continued from Page 1

Oct. 13, and said "this fight is continuing." The Nipponese counter-attack, their third of the Formosan campaign, followed new American raids on that island and Luzon.

Admiral Nimitz has not confirmed the presence of Japanese surface units in the mounting battle. The Domei (Japanese) news agency, however, quoted a Tokyo Imperial Headquarters announcement as saying "the Imperial Fleet has finally made its appearance off Formosa." The Federal Communications Commission intercepted the wireless dispatch, transmitted to Japanese-occupied areas.

(Superfortresses attacked military objectives on Formosa in their second raid on the island, the War Department announced.

(Tokyo Radio, in a broadcast intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission, said Nipponese planes intercepted and pressed home "repeated fierce attacks" against a diversionary United States task force east of the Philippines.)

American carrier aircraft, sufficiently confident to divide their forces, attacked Formosa for the third consecutive day and Luzon for the sixth time at dawn Oct. 13. Admiral Nimitz reported little air opposition was encountered over the targets. Preliminary reports indicated 11 Japanese planes were shot down and 30 destroyed aground.

"Numerous single- and twin-engine enemy aircraft" attacked American task forces that afternoon. Twenty-eight were shot down by a combat air patrol and two by antiaircraft fire. Many others were known to have been destroyed in attacks on other units of the American force.

A Japanese Imperial Headquarters communiqué claimed sinking or damaging 35 American warships off Formosa. It said 10 carriers and two battleships were among those sunk, and three carriers and one battleship were damaged. This raised previous official figures, but Tokyo propagandists had claimed 52 warcraft were sunk or damaged.

China:

Stilwell Inspects American Air Base

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell paid a flying visit to the American air base at Liuchow, China, for a quick survey of the military situation in southeastern China, where the most pressing question is whether the proximity of Japanese forces will cause a further readjustment of United States air dispositions.

General Stilwell held a series of rapid-fire conferences with Chinese field commanders, Gen. Pai Chung-hsi and Gen. Chang Fah-kwei, and Brig. Gen. Clinton D. Vincent of the United States 14th Air Force, but showed no inclination to talk with correspondents—even in his customary off-the-record fashion.

A week of unfavorable weather meanwhile has deprived the defending Chinese ground forces in this area of their main fire power—the P-40's, P-51's, and B-25's of the 14th Air Force.

As a result, the Japanese have had an opportunity to bring up troops and supplies for the next phase of the Kweilin-Liuchow offensive almost unhampered.

The Japanese show no evidence of rushing headlong at their objectives, however, and apparently are bent on massing greater strength in strategic areas before exposing their flanks in new major thrusts.

By a Staff Artist

Piraeus Being Occupied

British naval force has sailed to Piraeus, port of Athens, and is now landing troops there.

Western Front:

Neder Rhine Crossed By British Patrols

British patrols crossed the Neder Rhine in probing expeditions where the British First Airborne Division three weeks ago was unable to hold a Netherlands bridgehead menacing Germany's north flank.

A twin Canadian drive to wipe out German troops holding the seaward approaches to Antwerp gained ground in southwestern Holland, and at Aachen American troops for the second successive day fought off German counter-attacks while gradually gaining blocks in a slow, methodical fight within the city.

At the southern end of the long Allied Western Front, a Surpeme Headquarters communiqué announced that the Sixth Army group had "gained momentum" in an advance in the Vosges Mountains north of the Belfort Gap.

"Gains were made against strong resistance along a wide front and several towns were freed," including Baccarat, Glonville, Fontenoy, and Fremifontaine, the bulletin stated.

For three hours the Germans gave furious battle with infantry and tanks in a desperate counter-attack at Aachen, but a storm of American steel smashed the effort to knife through to the beseiged Nazi garrison, field dispatches reported. Four enemy tanks were knocked out.

American troops have withdrawn from their small footholds inside Fort Driant five miles southwest of Metz, after blowing up enemy installations.

The withdrawal climaxed 10 days of close-quarter fighting in which Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army doughboys penetrated only 100 yards into one of the underground passages of the bristling fortress, honeycombed by a myriad of tunnels.

They cut down steel doors with acetylene torches and fought from entrance to entrance. But they were handicapped in efforts to advance in upper portions of the fort by mushroom pillboxes which were raised hydraulically to fire upon the soldiers who had passed them.

The fort, one of the main bastions guarding Metz, was pounded heavily from the air and by Third Army artillery with only slight effect.

Even though the infantry was withdrawn after holding the northwestern and southwestern corners for several days, the fort and adjacent strongholds on both sides of the Moselle were still under heavy fire from American guns.

The withdrawal was under cover of night after explosives left over from the attack had been used to blow up the strongholds won by the Americans.

Eastern Front:

Russians Gain In Three Sectors

Russian troops captured the Arctic port of Petsamo Oct. 15, fought their way deeper inside the Yugoslav Capital of Belgrade, and on the plains of capitulating Hungary battled against hundreds of German tanks hurled across the invasion route to Austria, 150 miles beyond.

Berlin said Soviet troops and Yugoslav Partisans had fought their way into the center of the city after reaching its outskirts Oct. 14. A late Moscow radiocast also said the puppet government under Field Marshal Milan Nedic had fled along with the German regime.

Berlin implied that other Soviet troops had crossed into German East Prussia on a 27-mile front in Memel territory, but Moscow did not announce any operations in that sector aside from heavy air raids Oct. 14 on Memel, the East Prussian rail center of Tilsit, and the Latvian port of Liepaja.

Ships, docks, troop concentrations, and communication arteries were battered, the bulletin said.

The Russian seizure of Petsamo cut the German sea escape route from northern Finland and put the Red Army within 30 miles east of Kirkenes, another Nazi Arctic base in Norway.

West of Riga, fallen Latvian Capital, the Russians advanced three miles beyond the city, capturing eight localities, including Preidaine, as they steadily herded the Germans into a narrowing trap which was sprung last week when Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic Army reached the western Lithuanian coast north of Memel.

In Yugoslavia the Russians announced the fall of Pozarevac, an eight-way communications point 36 miles southeast of embattled Belgrade, and also Krusevac, 95 miles southeast of the Capital. The capture of Krusevac put the Russians only 35 miles southeast of Kraljevo, last possible German rail escape route from the lower Balkans.

The tank battle on the Hungarian plains was one of the heaviest of the war, Moscow dispatches said. The Germans said the Russians were sending in fresh reserves, and the Soviet communiqué itself indicated the ferocity of the struggle with the announcement that 143 German tanks had been knocked out Oct. 14 and 61 enemy planes shot down.

This made a nine-day total of 1,294 German tanks and 393 planes destroyed on the basis of Moscow bulletins, and presumably most of this toll was taken in the battle that has forced Hungary to her knees and raised the prospect of a shortening of the war.

German troops retreating in Transylvania, east of the present fight on the plains of prewar Hungary, and also those battling Russian and Czechoslovak forces along the Polish frontier in the north, were threatened with entrapment in a 12,000-square-mile salient.

Berlin Concedes Loss of Rommel

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 16

Doubt over the fate of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, famed Commander of the Afrika Korps and one of the ablest leaders in the German Army, was dispelled yesterday when the Berlin Radio announced that he had passed on of wounds.

Rumors of Marshal Rommel's passing had been current since late July, when Allied field dispatches quoted German prisoners as saying he had succumbed to injuries suffered when his car was strafed by Allied planes in Normandy. The Germans subsequently denied his passing, but acknowledged he had suffered a brain concussion and other injuries in an automobile accident during a strafing attack on July 17.

Greece:

British Warships Enter Piraeus

A strong British naval force has arrived at Piraeus, the port of Athens, and will begin disembarking troops, Allied Headquarters announced.

The fleet, headed by the 7,000-ton cruiser Orion flying the flag of Rear Admiral J. M. Mansfield, anchored in the roadstead Oct. 15 after being delayed by enemy mine fields, the bulletin said.

Accompanying the Orion were the cruisers Ajax, Aurora, and Black Prince, several destroyers, and various other units of both the British and Greek navies.

Liberation of Athens and nearby Piraeus was announced Oct. 14, but there still were no details on this operation.

Field dispatches, meanwhile, reported that the comparatively few Nazis remaining in Greece were heading for Yugoslavia in an effort to escape the trap which advancing Russian forcees are closing in the north.

Air Over Europe:

Allies Hit Hamburg And Wilhelmshaven

The great Allied aerial offensive swept over the German ports of Wilhelmshaven and Hamburg during the night and even severe electrical storms failed to slow up the climax to an unparalleled week end which broke almost every bombing record in the books.

RAF bombers thundered across the North Sea to carry out the 14th and 15th major British-American raids on the Reich in 40 hours.

Halifaxes and Lancasters dumped the main load on Wilhelmsaven, while smaller, faster Mosquitoes struck Hamburg.

Despite the weather, crews said they found openings in the clouds and bombed visually at Wilhelmshaven, key water and rail link with the northern sectors of the Western Front, and saw groups of fires "which seemed to be taking a firm hold."

Over the week end more than 40,000 tons of bombs cascaded on western Germany. More than 7,000 planes participated in the 15 principal attacks.

Bombing reached its greatest intensity at Cologne and Duisburg, where four day-and-night assaults were carried out in rapid-fire succession.

Other attacks were directed against industrial and rail targets at Saarbrücken, Kaiserslautern, Berlin, Brunswick, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Mannheim, Reisholz, and the big Sorpe Dam, 20 miles southeast of Dortmund.

The American and British fleets co-ordinated their work smoothly — the 8th Air Force drawing Cologne and the RAF taking Duisburg, while more than 2,200 Fortresses and Liberators hammered Cologne twice in daylight.

In the RAF's first visit on Duisburg, Oct. 14, the largest force of RAF heavies ever dispatched in daylight dropped 4,500 tons of bombs in 25 minutes.

An exceptionally intense ack-ack barrage met flying bombs fired during the night against southern England and at least three were blasted from the sky.

Italy:

American Troops Take Livergnano

American troops have captured the hill town of Livergnano, 10 miles south of Bologna, which the Germans defended for days, Allied Headquarters announced.

United States infantry, tanks and tank destroyers moved into Livergnano which guards the approach to the high escarpment on which the Germans defend Bologna.

German troops still are resisting fiercely all along the front and are launching counterattacks whenever their forward positions are prodded too sharply.

U. S. Supreme Court Refuses To Consider Tyler Kent Case

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to consider the case of Tyler Kent, code clerk in the American Embassy in London, who was convicted in a British court of violatin the British Official War Secrets Act and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Mr. Kent's mother, Mrs. Ann H. P. Kent of this city, asked the high tribunal to aid in bringing about his return to the United States.

Her attorney, Don M. Harlan of Detroit, presented to the Court a motion for permission to file a petition for a writ of mandamus. He said the writ if granted would call on President Roosevelt to determine the cause of Mr. Kent's detention and, if wrongfully held, to demand his release. Mr. Harlan said the President would be required to use "all acts short of acts of war" to enforce such a demand.

The State Department reported that American diplomatic immunity for Mr. Kent was waived by Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy after Scotland Yard informed Mr. Kennedy that Mr. Kent was suspected of transmitting to a German agent copies of abstracts of documents useful to the enemy.

Mrs. Kent's petition questioned the right of the State Department to waive immunity for Mr. Kent. It contended that Mr. Kent, in order to be released properly to the British, would have to waive immunity in his own behalf with the consent of the United States Government.

The attorney argued that "the Constitution follows the flag," and insisted that Mr. Kent was under protection of the Constitution while employed as a clerk in the American Embassy.

Among other actions today, the Court:

Denied a petition by J. L. Brandeis and Sons, operators of an Omaha department store, asking a ruling on whether the National Labor Relations Act is applicable to retail selling enterprises. The National Labor Relations Board found that the store had engaged in unfair labor practices affecting interstate commerce and, in holding the law applicable, cited purchases made outside Nebraska and sales to out-of-state customers.

Agreed today to review a decision by the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York that the administrator of the wage-hour law has authority to include in a minimum wage order for the embroidery industry a prohibition against home work. Gemsco, Inc., Mildred Maretzo, Josephine Giuseppi and others appealed. They said between 8,500 and 12,000 home workers throughout the country, representing about one third of all employees, were affected by the order.

Snow Flurries in Maine

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, Oct. 16 (AP)—Snow flew in Aroostook County yesterday, the first to be reported in this area this season. The flurries were accompanied by temperatures which ranged from near freezing to 40 degrees, the United States Weather Bureau at Portland reported.

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The Home Forum

Thoughts of Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the prodigal son had "wasted his substance with riotous living," as the Bible tells us (Luke 15:11-19), he was miserable. He was hungry and very much alone in a far country. In the eyes of the world he was a profligate, the ne'er-do-well son of a rich man. He had requested his inheritance, which his father had given him, and then had gone his way. Penniless, among strangers, and reduced to tending swine, the young man soon realized how mistaken he had been, and his first thought was of home. Perhaps he deserved his fate, but he learned his lesson well, for "when he came to himself" immediately he made his way back to his father, humbly offering to become one of his servants. His father, who had never ceased to love him, welcomed him with rejoicing and as a well-loved son.

Genuine repentance and humility restored the youth to his home, and he was ready to render willing service to his father. Nations are made up of individuals, and it is largely through the wisdom or folly of individuals that nations succeed or fail. History cites many examples of civilizations which failed because of a lack of love and unity. These must be expressed individually, however, before they can be expressed collectively.

Too few people have a correct concept of home. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 58), "Home is the dearest spot on earth, and it should be the centre, though not the boundary, of the affections." A home reflects the character and culture of those within. We must regard home not as simply a place to come to when troubled, but rather as a place of unfoldment, of growth, spiritual and mental.

* * *

Not long ago the writer had occasion to prove the truth of this thought about home. For some time she felt dislike for everyone and everything about her, and especially did she feel dislike for her home. It was too small; it was ugly; it was dark; and it was too warm. Each day she tried to find employment in order to get away from her home. Finally a member of her family suggested that she had not been using Christian Science. She was advised to be more loving in dealing with others, and to see man as made in the image and likeness of God. She saw the error of her ways, and one day her thought was drawn to a statement by Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 468): "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all."

* * *

That statement filled her consciousness; she soon saw that hitherto she had been depending on matter to give her something. Like the prodigal son, she had wandered into a far country and found herself desolate, alone, and miserable. It was then that she turned her thoughts to God and realized the allness of the one all-powerful Mind—the completeness of the Mind which creates the warm sunshine, the fragrant flowers, and the glistening stars. She knew that man in God's image and likeness could not be unhappy, for God knows no sorrow.

She recalled that Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 331), "Everything in God's universe expresses Him." Nothing, then, she reasoned, could be real or true except that which is good. The real man, forever loving, kindly, eternal, and immortal, reflects all the qualities of Mind and could not possibly hate anyone or anything. She was reminded of the words of Christ Jesus (Luke 6:45), "A good man out of the good treasure of his heart bringeth forth that which is good." Naturally, her changed attitude resulted in a changed environment. Before long she was given an excellent position with a reputable firm, and soon found real beauty in her home.

* * *

Whatever seems to be hateful and unlovely in any man belongs not to the real man; hence, it has neither the power nor the permanence of reality. Man is at home in the universe of right ideas. If we as individuals will see our fellow man as he really is, instead of what he seems to be, we shall be doing much to lessen strife among men. All nations must finally attain an amicable, lasting, and just peace. There is no better time than now to do our right thinking about God, His perfect universe, and perfect man.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Along the Roads Of Elrick

IT WAS SOON after moonrise on the eve of full moon, the 2nd of October, a year ago, when in crossing the bridge over Elrick Burn there appeared to me the strangest, weirdest illumination upon the old stone parapet on either side. Opposing lights were cast from the great gold harvest moon and from the green glow of a frosty west. Neither light did seem to gain the mastery, for both alike threw shadows on the walls. On the right hand burned the moon's light, warm as the reflex of some dying conflagration, while cold and crystal-pure as beryl itself shone the western sky upon the left. Past the bridge the road lay between lines of slender ash trees casting half-transparent shades. Did ever anyone before, I wondered, walk thus between two shadows, shadowing him right and left? . . .

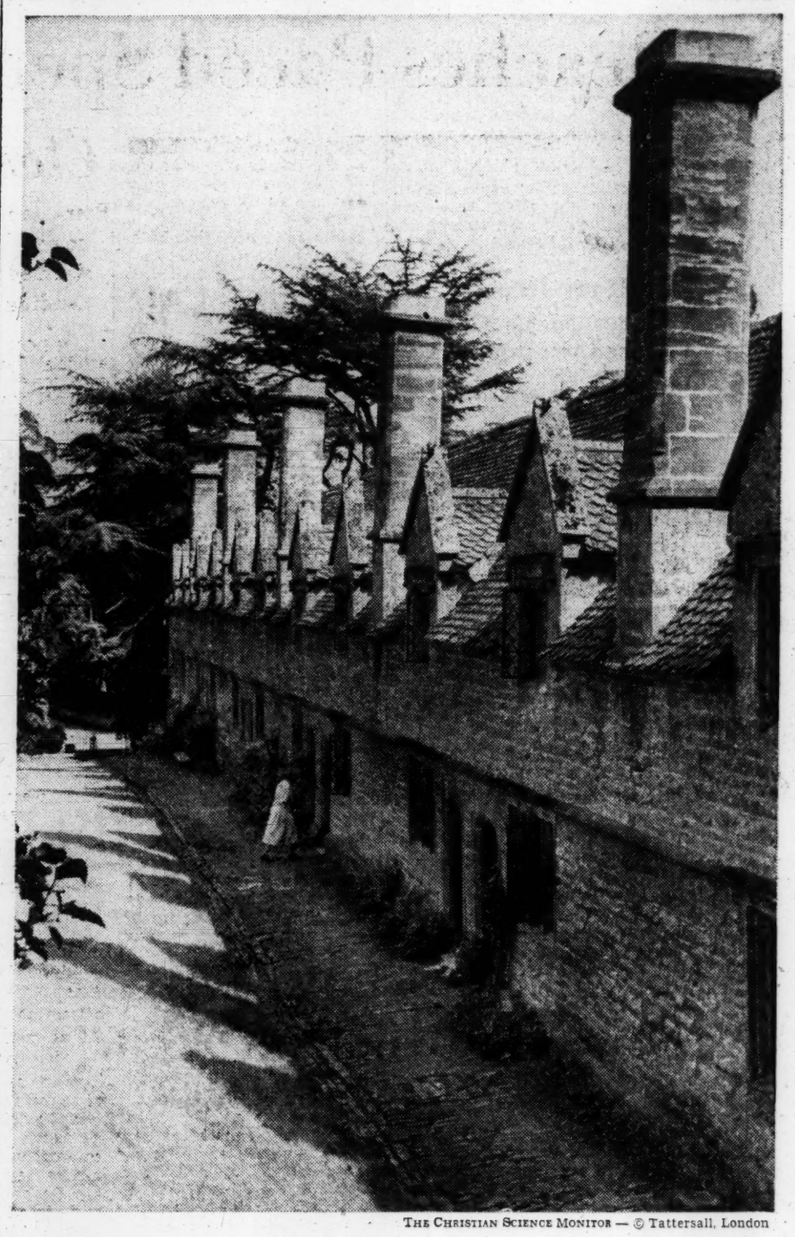
Along these lonesome country roads, when labourers have gone home and lights begin to stream from windows on the hillsides far apart, few might be the belated wayfarers who marked the crossing shadows by the light of the harvest moon. When summer is past and happy daylight walks are done, there comes the joy of the moon, with her mysterious charm. When the Empress of the Night rules in splendour, flooding the earth with seas of silver, and broken blots of ebon blackness, they need not be all hopeless who respond with a kind of exaltation to the strong influences of her hour. But when she floats a crescent bark, serene in the soft atmosphere of an autumn evening, then is her sway hushed and gentle—divine with thoughts that are not of earth. Whether by sunlight or by moonshine, long hours of solitary walks inland of this north-east coast of Aberdeenshire are to be counted amongst the purest of life's common pleasures. Then are composed essays and poems—every one of them perhaps to fade away, unwritten and forgot. Then are pictures painted which never know paint or canvas. Then also is it that a subject for pen or pencil first forms itself in the mind, and in many a happy walk is pursued until "the idea shines." . . .

The aspect of a certain full quiet prosperity, so characteristic of this part of Scotland, is no mere idle show. The black peat neatly stacked at the gable end of the poorest dwelling alone might mark the difference. New slated houses are many, but there still remain dotted about near the roads, or on the hillsides, old low-roofed dreary little dwellings of the poor, the same as were in existence a hundred years ago and more. How well the colour-tone of roof and walls blends with the colouring of all the land around! Dreary little northland cottages! How pleasant is their look of homely comfort, how engaging their bit of bright garden, and how seldom would it gain a prize for tidiness! Sweet simple flowers, such as are sown in spring, grow there, with a patch or two of so-called English iris and blue monkshood, all blooming as they never bloom in milder regions. Deep-rooted in Scotland in the hearts of her people is their love for gardens. It is a love born with their birth and it forsakes them never. Even the children play at gardening, and make small pleasure plots by the road, in waste-grounds, or in corners of the crofts. One such miniature garden I pass in walks along the Elrick roads.—From "Enchantment of Gardens," by MARY G. W. WILSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

There Are Songs

There are songs whose lyric note
Need not rise from any throat.
There are strains of music clear
While no instrument is near;
Listen to the songs that rise,
Starlike, in unnumbered eyes;
Tune your ear to catch the voice
At the hour when men rejoice.
In the common days are blended
Hymns unwritten, scarce attended.
Melodies of ways and words
Lovelier than the lilt of birds!

ISABELLE BRYANS LONGFELLOW



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Tattersall, London

EAST COKER, IN SOMERSET, ENGLAND

THERE ARE two Cokers in Somerset, a West Coker and an East Coker, both lying three miles from the busy country town of Yeovil. West Coker is referred to as "a large village," suggesting a certain amount of importance, while East Coker is "a village," nothing more and nothing less. But to remain just a village means much these days, when places are altering their characters with the speed of quick-change artists; and, if it happens to date back hundreds of years, and to form part of the quiet, gentle beauty of "the old crooked shire," as Somerset has affectionately been called, it is something to treasure and to respect.

Lining the common way to the Church and Hall—or Court, as it is more rightly called—stands a row of seventeenth-century Almshouses, throwing the shadows of their majestic chimneys and finely built eaves over the wide pavement to form an interesting pattern on the rough, sunlit roadway; for the great squared stacks rise higher than the two stories put together, and the stone hoods above the dormer windows are sharply pointed in contrast. Each rounded doorway of the little homes is set about with flowering plants, and a group of ancient trees forms lovely lines against the sky in the background.

In his poem, "East Coker," T. S. Eliot has written of houses that "rise and fall, crumble, are extended, are removed, destroyed, restored"; but the ancient buildings that line the common way so charmingly stand firm and secure throughout the years, growing ever more full of color and increasing in interest as time moves on.

D. A. L.

ווען מען טראַכט פון דער הויס

אן אויפרופונג פון דעם אויבנען געשריבענעם אַרטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סיענס

טראַכטען דעם מענטשן אים נאָמען געשטאַרם און גרויס: נישט זיי האָט נעזוכט וואָס אַר א מענטש זי האָט נעפֿונען. אין איין טאָג איז אויפֿ אַמאָל פֿון אַ נאָר פֿאַרוואַנדלט. צו אַן עקסצענטריק פון מרם. עדדי (וויסענשאפֿט און געזונט, p. 468): „עס איז נישטא קיין לעבען, וואָהרהייט, אינטעליגענץ, אין קיין סובסטאַנץ אין דער מאַטעריע. אלעס איז אומענדליכעם נעמיטה און זיין אומענדליכע מאַניפעסטאַציע, וואָרום גאָט איז אלעס-אין-אלעס."

* * *

די ערקלערונג האָט נעמאַכט א גרויסען אויפֿרוף אויף אויפֿן בעזונדערן; זי האָט באלד נעזוכט, אז בוך וועגט האָט זי זיך נאָר פֿאַרלאָזט אויף דער מאַטעריע, און דעם האָפֿענונג, אז דייזע מאַטעריע וועט איהר עפּעס נעבען. וויי דעם „פֿאַרשוינדעריש זוהן" האָט זי אויך נעוואַנדערט אין א וויסען האָנד, אין האָט זיך נעפֿונען עיגענט, אירען, אין אומנלוקליך. אין איהר בושעדיק פֿאַלש האָט זי אויפֿגעהויבען איהרע נעדאַנקען צו נאָם, אין נעזוכטען אין אנדערע טראַכט די ארגומענטירונג פון דעם איין אי־מעכטיגען נעמיטה—די נאַטורקיין פון דעם נאָמען וואָס בעשאַפֿט דעם וועלט, דעם נאָם קיין שום בעקרעפֿטיגונג פון קיינעם אדער עיגענטום.

* * *

די ביזיק און נוט ליבעדיגסווירדיגע סיטואַציע, וועלכע מיר דערקענן מיר זעהען אין דעם מענטשן, געהערען נוט צו דעם וווירקליכען מענטשן: דערוויבער, בעזונדערע נוט אי די מאכט אי די דורכהאַלטיגקייט פון דער וווירקליכקייט. דער מענש וואונט אויף א רוהיגען אופן אין דעם אויסווערפֿונג פון רעכטע און ריכטיגע אידעען. וועגן מיר, אלס אינדיווידועלען וועלען בעזאַכטען אונזער מוסטערען, און אויהס בעגרייפֿען זיי ער איז אין אמתן, אַנשטאַט זיי ער זעהט זיך אוים צו זיין, וועלען מיר פיל אויפֿמערקזאַם צו פֿערקלענערען דעם קאַמף צווישען מענשען. אלע נאַציאָנען מוזען עבדליך עדרייכען א פרייהדיגען, דוירהאַלטיגען, אין געראַכטיגען פרידען. עס איז נוט קיין בעסערע צייט ווי יעצט צו טראַכטען אונזערע רעכטע און ריכטיגע גדאַנקען וועגען גאָט, זיין פֿאַלקאַמענעם אויסווערפֿונג, אין דעם פֿאַלקאַמענעם מענשען.

דער וואס וואלט וועלען בעזוכען אינפֿארמאציאָן וועגען קריסטשען סיענס ליטעראטור, וואס ווערט אריינסגעלעגן אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען אין מאַגאַזין זיין פֿערלאַג בעאַמאַט צו דער־קריסטשען סיענס פֿאַבלישינג סאסייטי, באסטאן, מאסאַטשוסעטס, U. S. A.

(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Artist's Dilemma

THE ARTIST RECALLS those rugged few who defended the pass at Thermopylae and sighs with envy of their simple task. All was so obvious there, the barbarian danger from without, the craven temptation within. The demands were frank—valor and fortitude and skill and perpetual remembrance of hallowed freedom. And defeat was clean.

The artist enjoys no such clear-cut conflict. His dilemma lies in the recognition of what is integrity for him. His danger may be the bed of roses. His temptation may come in disguise and stab him with a honeyed word. He wishes to learn, yet how much may he yield to another's view and keep his own? He must distinguish between the aid that is assistance and that which turns traitor to the vision in him.

But some of our civilization's bribes are obvious—easy money, quick recognition, crowds of friends, the relief that follows the dilution of genius. But suppose temptation plays on the sincere artist's self-doubt? Suppose it says: "Follow me and learn"? Suppose it offers the innocent-seeming compromise? What then?

* * *

I've been reminded of this supreme moment in every artist's life when, to compromise, he says: "Go to, I must find my way alone or cease to be an artist," by dipping into a book I chanced on thirty years ago and have loved ever since, Modeste Tchaikovsky's *Life and Letters* of his brother. There are a few biographies so sincere, so unmade, that they seem to well up like a spring. I long to read the original with its two thousand pages and three thousand letters. The completely unsentimental affection in this book is a delight. You can't beat the Russians for clear-eyed veracity and for emotion. I feel that the Peter Ilich whom you love and laugh at in these pages is the true Tchaikovsky, the warm-hearted genius who started life as a sort of Russian Henry Aldrich and who, by obedience to the inner voice—very faint at first—won a world.

It would be hard to find an artist who better illustrates the thesis that the right solution of the artist's dilemma depends on an intangible insight plus courage called integrity. It depends on professional backbone, on being able to decide at the great crisis what he has to say and how to say it. For Peter Ilich was no Thermopylaean hero. He had a mortal terror of rats and mice, and he nearly perished of homesickness when traveling. His docility and compliance to the opinions of others on all questions (save those concerned with music) drew other easy-going natures to him, but hardly argued for eminence in an art demanding the opposite characteristics. He started adult life as an amiable, but mediocre government official. He fancied frivolity. His days were given to dry and petty duties, his nights to superficial pleasures. Genius was never hushed in a profounder slumber. Yet all the time he remembered something deeper, a haunting love for Mozart's music, a childhood wish to make up music, too. He began to study. He composed the overture to *Romeo and Juliet*. It was hissed. He composed two symphonies and two operas with negligible success. He composed the moving and splendorful Concerto in B flat minor for piano and orchestra.

* * *

Tchaikovsky was now thirty-four. He had worked long and patiently and thought that, at last, he had achieved a genuinely great work. But he could not be sure. He was not a piano virtuoso and did not know whether the magnificences he had conceived with their gigantic demands on technique and even physical strength were really practicable. He decided to ask his friend and employer, Nicholas Rubinstein, to give his opinion.

The moment is fateful. It was Christmas Eve. Rubinstein listened. Tchaikovsky finished the first movement, and no word of praise came from the authority. Tchaikovsky played through his work with sinking heart. Then Moscow's Tsar of Music took the concerto apart. He declared it bad, trivial, common, ungrateful, impossible. Tchaikovsky was stunned, his career falling about his ears. He left the room speechless with agitation. Nicholas followed him and repeated his condemnation. Then, seeing that Tchaikovsky was tragically affected by his criticism, Rubinstein said that, if Tchaikovsky would revise the work and suit it to his requirements, he would bring it out at a concert.

* * *

This offer sprang the dilemma in acutest form. Nicholas Rubinstein was a great pianist. If he said the concerto was worthless, was absolutely unplayable, might he not be right? Which was better, stubbornly to cling to one's own way of growth, or to accept the master's suggestions and have it performed by the famous man? Then there was the matter of personal relations. And money. And reputation. The demons of self-doubt must have circled around Peter Ilich's head.

Tchaikovsky's well-grounded integrity won. He did not change a note, and that integrity has enriched us ever since. It strengthened the composer to endure further rebuffs. He learned to become indifferent to the initial lack of enthusiasm for his works. In that crucial moment before the convinced Rubinstein, he stood still more convinced and gave his allegiance where an artist's must always belong. The adversary of sincerity was ousted forever. The ecstasy of uniqueness became his reward.

In the matter of the concerto, Tchaikovsky had another reward. With the humility of a noble nature, Nicholas Rubinstein confessed his error. To atone for his injustice, he studied the concerto and played it throughout Europe with all the genius and artistic insight of which he was capable, with immense success.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Sullivan Street

A pulse in the dusk, the frail, small tune
beats time:
Jane, in the courtyard, waltzes with Sergeant
Joe.
Mrs. O'Flaherty rattles her dishes in rhyme—
someone has caught your song on the radio.

Three floors up, her face gone suddenly
bright,
the lone girl listens; out of the heart, somewhere,
the deep, man-voice steals through approaching night,
merging our song with the vibrant evening
air.

Over the rooftops, into a million places
that nameless voice pours the ecstatic song—
and your face swims clear through a sky of
misty faces
and the past wakes in the present, sharp and
strong.

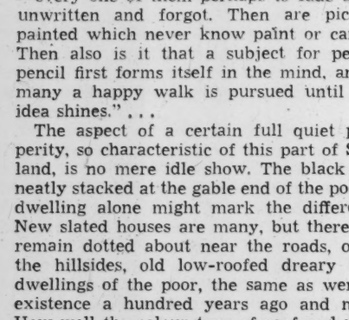
GILBERT MAXWELL

A Clever Way of Being Foolish

WHEN, IN 1846, the artist Lear collected the verses which he had written during his stay at Knowsley, for the enjoyment of the Earl of Derby's grandchildren, he little knew that he had rediscovered a mine of inspiration which had been sorely neglected, and which was destined to yield most valuable productions. In the preface of the third edition of the *Book of Nonsense*, he explained that the first idea of writing geographical limericks was suggested to him by a friend who drew his attention to the nursery rhyme: "There was an old man of Tobago." The connection between modern and old nonsense poetry is thus significantly established. It is to the nursery rhyme that we owe the nonsense songs, and, if it had not been for this "old man of Tobago," mankind would have been deprived of thousands and thousands of young and old men, and old and young ladies, hailing from all corners of the earth, from Khartoum to Devizes and from Peru to Norway.

It must not, however, be assumed that nonsense writings may be found only in nursery rhymes or limericks, or that all these poems may claim a place in nonsense literature. As a matter of fact, this privilege can be conferred only on a minority. With few exceptions, all Lear's works are steeped in an atmosphere so fanciful and irresponsible, so grotesque and incongruous, that we cannot fail to recognize in them the true characteristics of Nonsense. No doubt, Lear chose this word as an humble disparagement of his poems and as a plea for the public's indulgence. It has assumed for us a very different meaning. . . .

It is far easier to say what is *not* nonsense than to say what is. It invariably brings with it a touch of absurdity, but it is not necessarily directed against absurd people. Lear did not intend to laugh either at his old man on the stile or at his old man in the boat who exclaimed: "I'm afloat, I'm afloat!" He was far more inclined to laugh at himself for telling such stories, or at his audience for listening to them. We do not admire him for his cleverness: we admire him rather for his foolishness, for, if there is a foolish way of being clever, there is also a clever way of being foolish. — From "The Poetry of Nonsense," by EMILE CAMMAERTS. (New York: Dutton. 1926.)



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Prebuilt Ports on Norman Beaches Paced Speedy Conquest of France

Slight but Vital Signs Hint New Argentine Liberalism

Fanatical totalitarian Minister of Public Instruction disappears from educational picture following enforced resignation—Propaganda sheet serving Nazi cause also closed down.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Gradual awakening of liberal forces inside Argentina has brought a few small but significant changes in the military dictatorship, although totalitarians and pro-Nazis retain their grip.

Following soon after the enforced resignation of the fanatical totalitarian Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Alberto Baldrich, a similar official has disappeared from the educational scene. He is Dr. José I. Olmedo, former interventor in the universities and President of the National Education Council. In his valedictory speech he boasted that he had dismissed thousands of teachers and "cleansed" the pedagogical profession. He admitted, also, he had made "many enemies" when he revised "40,000 case histories."

Propaganda Sheet Closed

An action that apparently favors democracy, yet has fascist overtones, is the closure of "Momento Argentino," a daily propaganda sheet serving the Nazi cause. The reason officially advanced was that the paper had published Berlin rumors of an alleged coup d'état in Brazil. Growing cordiality of the fascist regimes in Argentina and Brazil, rather than democratic sympathies, is seen here as prompting the move. Closure of the paper was long overdue, and its effect is infinitesimal in the tide of anti-democratic journals, many of them officially aided, that continue as truculent as ever.

Hundreds of political prisoners are being held in concentration camps in Neuquen Province, on Martin Garcia Island, and at the common jail in Villa Devoto, it is disclosed by a public manifestation.

More Humanity Asked

In La Plata, capital of Buenos Aires Province, about 100 relatives, principally womenfolk, of imprisoned trade union leaders waited on the government representative, Col. Alfredo Fragueyro, to solicit more humane treatment for prisoners in the concentration camps. Complaints of poor feeding, worse accommodation and still worse handling are now "under investigation."

Somehow or other this little item, discreetly garbed, found its way into several newspapers, thus denying the assertion of the authorities that only a mere handful of "communists" and "professional agitators" were under detention. The man in the street's reaction was bound to be along these lines: "Well, if all those men have been taken in a provincial town, how many more have been taken away from the metropolis?"

While Government officials were issuing vehement denials of anti-Semitism, the Archbishop of Paraná made a most embarrassing statement for the provincial and central authorities. The Archbishop tersely "denied the report that the discharge of Jewish schoolmasters in Entre Rios had been ordered at the instigation of the ecclesiastical authorities." Thus, in one sentence, the dictatorship was accused of untruthfulness by one of its supporters.

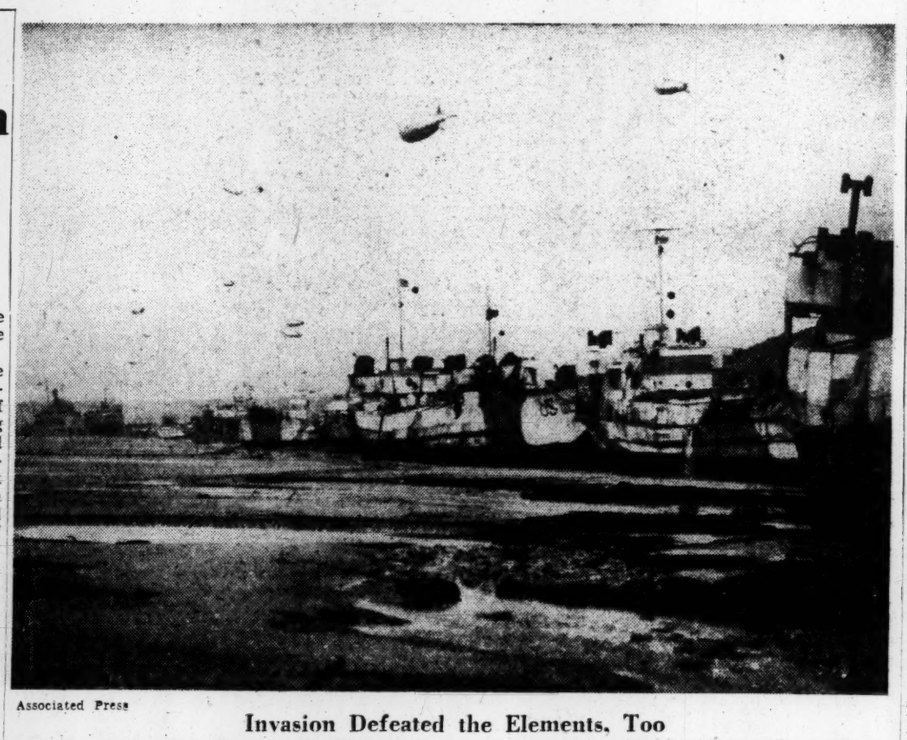
La Prensa, leading Buenos Aires daily, although not so forthright in its editorial expressions as before its temporary suspension, welcomed the Archbishop's declaration and tartly observed that "it is necessary, therefore, to look elsewhere for the responsible parties."

Less Enthusiasm

The Roman Catholic Church does not appear to be so enthusiastic as formerly in its support of the Argentine dictatorship. The question of a break has not arisen, but there are fewer clerical callers at the Casa Rosada governing palace, and Sunday sermons direct more notes of interrogation toward government policies. Papal condemnation of extremism has echoed from Argentine pulpits. There has been a certain measure of applause for the tribute rendered to Russia by the Vatican's diplomatic representative in Santiago, Chile.

When this trend is observed in the Roman Catholic Church, with its powerful social influence, and added to the critical note creeping into the press, it can readily be seen that the Nazi-inclined nationalists may soon be forced once again to make some radical decision to reaffirm or change the direction of their dictatorial travel. They must be conscious of a gradual awakening of the forces of liberalism and opposition at home.

In case any precipitate conclusions should be reached regarding the strength of liberal currents, it is necessary to mention that since foregoing developments a mammoth torchlight procession has been held in Buenos Aires. It was formed by thousands of fanatical nationalist students and facilitated by the dictators, whose anti-United Nations policies were approved by formal resolutions. The windows of the democratic newspapers—Critica, La Razon, and La Prensa—along the Avenida de Mayo route were smashed.



Associated Press

Invasion Defeated the Elements, Too

For a considerable period censors withheld news of the storm which raged shortly after D-Day. Even when this picture was released, the significance of the heavy weather was not disclosed. But now the story is told of the portable harbors which played such a major role in the landing in France. The photograph shows a Normandy beachhead with vessels grounded after the storm.

Princetonians In Service Aid Book Selection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16—Princeton University offers a clue to the reading likes of the college-age serviceman at home and abroad in statistics released today.

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton, sent to each of the 1,800 undergraduates who had left his studies for the nation's service an invitation to select three titles from a list of 70. More than 50 per cent of them responded. The first five choices are "Fourteen Great Detective Stories," "Farewell to Arms," "Crime and Punishment," Shakespeare, and "Great Modern Short Stories."

In his invitation Dr. Dodds recalled that these books are inexpensive editions, chosen for their compactness and convenience of use rather than for their elegance of format. They are not, however, Princeton's official "three-inch shelf" of the "World's Best Authors."

"Some of them hardly wear a cap and gown," he added, "but we think there is good reading, as well a sentertainment among them."

Domestic and foreign selections of the first five titles ran almost parallel, but with Shakespeare ahead of the detective stories on the choices from abroad.

Two conclusions are clearly deducible from the boys' enthusiastic response. They do want books and they are grateful to be remembered by the people at home.

Princeton still has a few copies of its annotated list of 70 books, which may be obtained by writing the Secretary of the University. Since military regulations require that overseas packages, except Christmas parcels, must be requested by the individual, sending out a list of choices serves a double purpose. Prisoners of war do not come under this regulation so one may send any book not likely to be censored by a German prison official. Princeton has supplied these boys with Shakespeare, as being politically harmless and suggesting no means of physical escape.

Calendar-Watching Nazis Hang On Grimly in West

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 16—It begins to appear that another effort on the Normandy scale will be necessary to break into Germany. The German armies are fighting with re-established effectiveness, making a strong bid to hold their present lines for the winter.

That is the sobering conclusion one draws from the front-line reports of yardage gained, prisoners' remarks, and from a glance at the autumn calendar.

The Germans apparently expect the Allies to make one more big effort to smash through the West Wall and Rhine defenses this autumn.

Winter Siege Expected

This failing, they undoubtedly believe the Allies will lay siege through the winter, continuing heavy air bombing.

Nazi leaders are telling the German people they can restore the West Front situation, that higher flak will render Allied air fleets harmless, and that by spring they will have new weapons both in the air and on the ground.

What the Allied High Command is planning which will answer this Nazi forecast obviously is unknown. Thus far the Allies have been conducting an all-out offensive only in the air.

Week-end Air Blitz

Smashing week-end raids, which saw 2,200 Flying Fortress and Liberator sorties against Cologne and Düsseldorf in two days and 9,500 tons of bombs dropped on Duisberg by the RAF Bomber Command in 24 hours, constitute the biggest concentrated assault of the war. During the height of London's air blitz the Luftwaffe dropped only 10,000 tons on London during the entire month of September, 1940.

To deliver an irresistible smash such as blasted the German lines in Normandy, the Allied armies must have a tremendous supply build-up. American and British troops wedged into the German defenses along the West Wall are slowly beginning to conquer the gigantic supply problem.

They have not yet gained clear access to Antwerp, despite today's progress of the Canadian First Army in connecting their bridgeheads and compressing the Germans pocketed along the Schelde estuary.

Huge Supply Dumps

Supply dumps as big as Rock Creek Park, Washington, are maintained in France by the Quartermaster Corps. To win battle, however, these same tremendous quantities must be at the battle front.

If the West Front should be stabilized and Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' dreams come true, the German armies would face a tough winter, the same as the populace. Germany has been deprived of Romania's bread basket and Bulgaria's farm produce, and now Hungary is being cut off as a supply source.

Meanwhile, tens of thousands of troops which formerly lived off the occupied countries are deturned to the Reich—more mouths to feed. Thousands of barracks as well as homes are roofless from Allied air raids.

Up to Weather

There is no reason, given a stretch of reasonable campaigning weather, the American and British armies cannot bring their superior strength and fire power to bear against the German line to smash it, cross the Rhine, and fan out into mobile warfare inside the Reich.

But correspondents, who, along with the generals and folks back home, exhibited understandable optimism in September, feel that the pros and cons must be fully examined in October.

German prisoners' answers indicate that many believe the front has been stabilized and that the battles in the vicinity of Arnhem, Aachen, and Metz have won another six months for Germany. After a week of bitter and ragged fighting, one finds the enemy in many sectors struggling furiously to establish semitrench warfare similar to that used in World War I, trenches, water defenses, and interconnected pillboxes.

Nazi Army Strengthened

The German Army has been reconstituted to some degree in the past few weeks. A half dozen furlough divisions composed of men on leave have been encountered. Cadet, naval and air-force personnel have been regrouped into fighting land forces. Nazi armor and artillery are reaching the front in fair quantities, though the Allied air fleets are beginning to hammer all German communications to the front.

Steadily sending reinforcements to Aachen, the Germans apparently are determined that the Reich's first major city will not fall without an epic struggle similar to that at Cassino.

They also are obviously trying to discourage the Allied High Command from attempting a major onslaught this fall.

Should a stalemate ensue, the question whether a winter campaign would be fought as in Russia, would depend somewhat on whether opposing armies possessed troops trained for winter warfare.

Nazi 'Repair'

German resistance still is ragged in spots, but the longer the front remains static the more time the Wehrmacht has to repair its desperate weaknesses.

The Reich's railroads, moreover, are not anywhere near so wrecked as the French railways, although the Allied air forces now are beginning systematic daily assaults on rail lines. Thunderbolts which preceded the 8th Air Force heavies yesterday alone knocked out 54 locomotives and 125 freight cars.

Germany does not have the Rumanian wheat fields, but American troops entering Germany find that, at least in some districts, the food situation has been well in hand and the populace doing fairly well. There also is no doubt that the 11th-hour nationalistic revival engineered by Heinrich Himmler and Dr. Goebbels is not altogether ersatz.

This defense-of-the-homeland fervor, plus the revamped Army, the Allied pause for supplies and the prospect of weather unfriendly to big-scale offensives, has given the Germans what they think is a good chance of forcing the war over into spring, as well as a full winter for planning new weapons of retaliation.

Top for Overseas Furloughs Put at 30,000 Men a Month

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — The War Department, reporting that it now is returning to this country approximately 30,000 men monthly, says it cannot increase the number substantially and continue to press the war "vigorously to an early conclusion."

The report, to the House Military Affairs Committee, was prepared as a result of increasing requests for furloughs for men serving abroad.

To permit the return of even 30,000 men monthly, the Department said, "we must immobilize four to seven times this number, or the equivalent of eight to 14 divisions. For every man that we add to this number being returned, the Army would lose the effective use of from four to seven additional soldiers."

Selection Explained

Selection of individuals to be returned under the quotas assigned to overseas commanders, the report explained, is "the sole responsibility of the authorities in the theater." Determination is based on local conditions, with consideration given to the length of service of each individual, his value to his unit and "the morale of the individuals in the unit, including the extent of rebuilding of mind and body required."

"In no instance," the Department said, "can a soldier be assured that he will be returned as soon as he has served for a stated time" and "the War Department can not justifiably initiate action looking to the return of any specific individual through the operation of these procedures."

Requirements Outlined

"Reduction in the size of our forces in areas where further threats from the enemy are not anticipated has permitted the return of some men. Others are being sent back to this country on temporary duty for a rest period, after which they are returned overseas.

Soldiers capable of further useful service abroad, the Department said, are returned "only if trained replacements are available . . . or if the total strength of the command can be reduced either temporarily or permanently."

The availability of shipping space, the report pointed out, "imposes a very definite ceiling" on transfers, shipping limitations primarily affecting the movement of personnel from this country to overseas theaters rather than the return of men from abroad.

While a man sent home from abroad for subsequent return to his unit may obtain only 30 days' furlough, it added, he actually is absent from his unit for approximately four months, the balance of the time being used for travel and for retraining. On the other hand, a man returned for subsequent assignment to a new overseas post may be absent from an active theater for six or seven months because of the longer period of training required.

De Gaulle Cautions France Must Rise by Own Efforts

PARIS, Oct. 16 (AP)—With bitterly worded reference to the lack of political single-mindedness among the Allies, Gen. Charles de Gaulle told the French people they would have to depend "not on the benevolence of others," but on their own efforts to raise France to her former greatness.

In his first radio "Fireside Chat" to the French nation, General de Gaulle said that while militarily united, "in other respects the Allies are states, each one of whom, while fighting the same enemies as we, pursues its own interests and makes its own policies."

The General, well known for his blunt speech, added, "certainly many Frenchmen would wonder and grieve at the place to which the other great powers have actually relegated France in everything that concerns the conduct of the war and preparation for the peace."

"The future will show if such an attitude will have been expedient in the field of liberty, profitable for the great cause for which millions of men and women in the world are suffering, and favorable to the future unity of the present coalition," he said.

"But, for the moment, we have to take things as they are, realizing that in our present difficulties we must count before all on ourselves and understand that our greatness will grow tomorrow as it grew yesterday, not on the benevolence of others, but, indeed, on our own efforts."

The General drew a picture of the great economic disorder caused in France by 300,000 men killed in battle or executed by the Germans, 3,000,000 men imprisoned in the Reich, 4,000 bridges destroyed, facilities of all the country's big ports except Bordeaux destroyed, transportation and communications "almost entirely paralyzed," factories without coal or electricity, mines in a "deplorable" state.

He said that what ships, trains and materials remained were largely at the disposal of the Allied Military Command and "even the most of elementary resumption of activity in most of our enterprises runs into a thousand obstacles and suffers great delays."

[The French Telegraph Service put out what it called an "important correction" in General de Gaulle's speech, deleting the passage about the port destruction and bridges destroyed and substituting merely "a majority of our bridges blown up," the OWI reported. However, the de Gaulle broadcast as heard in this country and abstracted in this dispatch from Paris referred to the ports and gave the number of bridges destroyed.]

"One might think," General de Gaulle added, "that Allied assistance would be strong and quick, but that is illusory. The first obligation of belligerents is to feed the military machine and that imposes on France heavy burdens and vast problems."

Air Chief Leigh-Mallory Assigned to Pacific

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 16

Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh - Mallory, Commander in Chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, has been named Allied Air Commander in Chief in Southeast Asia, the Air Ministry and Supreme Headquarters announced last night.

The announcement said Marshal Leigh-Mallory had been relieved of his present command effective yesterday and would take his place in the Southeast Asia command in the near future.

Air operations in western Europe will now come under General Eisenhower's deputy overall commander, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder.

Close-Kept Secret of War Disclosed

Piers and breakwaters, towed over Channel, formed harbors for landing of armies.

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Two artificial harbors, built in secret and towed across the English Channel behind the assault forces for installation on the Normandy beaches, supplemented the invasion armies and "made possible the liberation of western Europe," Supreme Headquarters disclosed.

The worst Channel storm in 40 years wrecked one before it was completed, but not before it had contributed heavily to the stream of men and equipment pouring into France. The other was finished as planned—a port as big as Dover, complete with docks, piers, and breakwaters, capable of unloading at least 12,000 tons of stores and 2,500 vehicles daily.

The ports were built in three sections, blockships, caissons (sea walls), and breakwaters.

To provide immediate protection for the smaller ships, 60 old ships were sunk, forming five small breakwaters along the French coast. Several British and Dutch warships were sent to the bottom with the old flotilla that provided 24,000 feet of breakwater.

Planning Began in '43

Planning the gigantic construction task began in June 1943 when American and British operations officers decided that French ports falling into Allied hands during the invasion could not possibly have the capacity for the quantity of stores necessary.

"In order to accommodate the necessary shipping and port equipment the size of each harbor had to be roughly the same size as Dover," the announcement said. One harbor was earmarked for the Americans and the other for the British.

A decision to go ahead was made at the Quebec conference of the combined chiefs of staff and involved:

1. Building 150 concrete caissons (harbor walls) of six different sizes to suit various depths of water up to 5½ fathoms (33 feet). The largest caisson displaced 6,044 tons and the smallest 1,672.

2. Prefabrication of seven miles of pier equipment and its assembly into towing pieces 480 feet long.

3. Constructing outer breakwaters made from steel floats weighing 15,000 tons.

4. Preparation of the blockships so they could be sunk easily and rapidly on even keel.

Thousands Aided Task

Building the caissons alone employed 20,000 British laborers and many thousands more were engaged on other structures.

Although many undoubtedly guessed what their work was leading to "so far as is known there was no case of leakage of vital information," the announcemest said.

In addition to the construction, plans had to be made for:

1. Towing the caissons, floating the breakwater and pier equipment from as far distant as Leith and Glasgow with 85 tugs necessitating 500 tows in the face of enemy action.

2. Servicing and general preparations of the tug fleet.

3. Forming and training staffs and personnel of the United States Navy, the Royal Navy, and engineers.

After the assult troops hit the beach the old block ships arrived. They were sunk by explosive charges and within five days troops and equipment ashore were provided very valuable shelter during this critical period.

Towed Across Channel

Meanwhile the breakwaters, caissons, and piers were being towed across at an average speed of four knots through choppy water. Luckily few tugs were lost to enemy action.

By D-Day plus eight heavy moorings had been laid in deep water to which the floating breakwaters were attached as they arrived.

Port parties of American Seabees, Royal Engineers, and Royal Marines cleared mines, cut ramps, and prepared roadways down to the beaches to receive the shore end of the piers.

Everything went according to plan for 12 days and then a gale blew up—the worst June gale experienced in 40 years.

Tearing in from an exposed direction, the storm almost ruined the American harbor. Steel and concrete breakwaters weighing thousands of tons were tossed onto the beach.

The British port did not suffer so badly, however, and was soon completed.

"The shelters provided by both harbors and three additional blockship shelters which stood up well in the gale undoubtedly saved great loss of life and equipment," the announcement said. "Unloading on the beaches elsewhere was quite impossible. . . . Even on the worst day 800 tons of gasoline and ammunition, as well as many troops, were landed over the piers."

Divided Responsibility

Construction of the American harbor was the responsibility of the United States Navy Seabees, while that of the British Harbor was Royal Navy and Army. It was a British responsibility to deliver the equipment.

Churchill: Tough But 'Don't Argue'

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 16

The ingenious Allied portable piers, hundreds of feet long, had to rise and fall with a 20-foot tide on a flat beach. A perplexing engineering problem.

Prime Minister Churchill sent operations chiefs a typical note:

"Piers must float up and down with the tide. . . . Let me have the best solution. Don't argue the matter. The difficulties will argue for themselves."

Man's ability to build and destroy is used by Allies in overcoming Nazi defense.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — On D-Day the ultimate limit of man's ability to destroy went to work on the Normandy beaches and screened the successful landing of 250,000 men within 24 hours.

I watched the proceeding from a warship and seven days later was back at the same beach on a troop-carrying LST. An even more wonderful thing had happened.

A complete harbor had been towed over, unfolded like a child's toy, and set up.

The ultimate in man's ability to smash and destroy had been succeeded in one week by the ultimate in his ability to build.

Guarded Secret

It was a parable of what war is; of what men seem to be. There was no graduations between the two things, both were absolutes, one destruction, one the ability to build.

Censors bottled up the story for months and only now is one of the most jealously guarded secrets of the war released. More secrets of the same sort will be released before long.

The military did not want the Nazis to realize that they had produced two vest-pocket, knock-down harbors, each capable of handling more tonnage than the British port of Dover. Only gradually did the Germans appreciate the forces with which they were dealing.

I wrote the story and it was killed. But anyway, the thing was there to look at. On shore was the shell-pitted sea wall, the smashed gun emplacement, the wrecked German rotary cement-mixer hastily strengthening the adjacent blockhouse.

And now around it flowed an unending stream of American soldiers, tanks, and guns going up to the noisy front, 20 miles inland, landed in the brand new harbor that had appeared like magic in the once empty waters of the Channel.

Old Ships Scuttled

A whole line of old ships had been brought over, scuttled, and sunk. German spotters gleefully took credit for the destruction. But they were sunk in orderly rows, to break the treacherous waves and tide. Miles of docking had been set up.

I had seen these odd hunks of metal and masonry being towed across the Channel. With one exception, they were the strangest things that ever made the crossing. They added one more touch of unreality to the whole D-Day fantasy. Balloons bobbed above them.

Veteran skippers looked and their jaws dropped. After a while, they gave up trying to believe the things they saw.

If their lookout had reported a submarine to port, towing the Eiffel Tower, they probably would have told them to look sharply and give it plenty of leeway. Yet it all contributed to that wonderful feeling of exhilaration, of emotional uplift, of unconquerable forces at work, which filled the crowded Channel in those historic hours.

Strangest objects of all were the monstrous square cement caissons towed down from Scotland at three knots.

These were reported to have started their mysterious trip south for their rendezvous with D-Day earlier than any other objects.

Huge Caissons Sunk

Tides off Normandy are 20 feet. The caissons were sunk in water as deep as the tides, and they stuck out of the waves as high again. The numbered marks on their sides told their extraordinary height. They were big enough to have individual blockhouses on top with machine guns. What would have happened if one had been torpedoed supplied the crew with hours of conjecture.

They were resting off shore on my second visit, with the line of sunken ships to one side, and all the landing craft in the world operating safely in the relatively calm water in between.

Two harbors were set up, one American, one British. The sequel was not so happy. Twelve days after D-Day the worst gale in 35 years set in and lasted four days. It pretty well wrecked the American installation. It was a critical period for the whole adventure. Fortunately the British harbor was less exposed and rode out the storm along with additional blockship shelters. Some of the American harbor was salvaged, and the landing piers also stood up. London reports today that even on the worst day 800 tons of gasoline and ammunition, as well as troops, were landed.

People Are Found More Aware Of What Is Needed for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—In this war, far more than in World War I, the people of the United States understand the sort of peace the United Nations must make to avoid another war, in the opinion of Mrs. Nancy R. Armstrong, one-time Chairman of the International Relations Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

For one thing, this country has agreed in its official statements of policy that our nation must play its part in maintaining and enforcing peace, Mrs. Armstrong said on the "Beyond Victory" program over Station WEVD yesterday.

For another, the history of the last 25 years "should certainly have taught us the fallacies of isolation," she continued, warning, however, that many of this country's citizens still cannot seem to see beyond their own communities.

"Everyone wants security, well-being and peace," Mrs. Armstrong said, "but too many people fail to see that every man's security and well-being is tied up in the security and well-being of all men.

"By very nature, women are primarily concerned with the protection of life, and I'm sure those mothers, wives and sweethearts who have given up their loved ones in the prosecution of this war are deeply concerned with preventing another war."

She recalled that many young women today are studying economics and seeking answers to questions that make for security and world order. The General Federation, the American Society of University Women and others are holding forums on world problems and international affairs, she said.

"I think that we cannot find here at home in the United States the sort of individual freedom that we want unless we help to maintain peace in the world," Mrs. Armstrong declared. "After all, if we want to have the greatest possible individual freedom in our lives, we have got to live in an America that expects peace."

The role that this country has played in two world wars should have proved to us that in the case of a major threat to peace originating in Europe or Asia, the weight of the United States is necessary to overcome such aggression, she added.

Pennington Haile, formerly Assistant Director of the League of Nations Association, who also appeared on the program, saw public opinion solidly behind general principles upon which any such successful peace must be founded.

There is some danger, he said, that the public state thought might change after the war, some people thinking that "we will have won the war through our own efforts alone and can, therefore, maintain the peace through our own efforts alone."

That point of view, Mr. Haile added, often comes from just the same people who begrudge the sending of aid to Britain, Russia and China.

The Beyond Victory program is sponsored jointly by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundatioon and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Guatemala Reported In State of Disorder

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 16 (AP)—Guatemala is in a state of disorder, says a traveler who came from there by air, but President Ponce and his Government still are in power.

This person, whose name was withheld, told diplomats here the situation is serious, but that it does not appear to be an organized revolution. His information coincided generally with that received through other channels.

Reports from refugees crossing the Mexican border at Tapachula, however, said followers of former President Gen. Jorge Ubico, had overthrown the Government and that President Ponce is a prisoner. There was no confirmation of these reports.

How Eire Feels Lack Of Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—New curtailment of electricity consumption in Eire decreases street lighting by 50 per cent, shortens radiocasting and theater programs, discontinues elevator service in hotels and office buildings, and restricts use of electrical equipment by hair dressers, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

Service has been discontinued to 100 private consumers who exceeded their allowance.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Poems, Party Pictures to Color

A Monday Page

Joan and the Unicorn

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Author of "Away Goes Sally," "The Littlest House," "Houseboat Summer," etc.

Part One

Once upon a time, there lived a great French nobleman in a castle in a valley by a river. The castle was surrounded by gardens and lawns in which grazed the finest cattle and sheep, as well as various rare deer, gazelles, and antelopes.

The Count of Picardy, for such was the nobleman's name, was very fond of unusual and gentle beasts. One day he took his friend the Duke of Normandy to see his wonderful herds.

"Very fine, very fine," exclaimed the Duke. "But, my dear sir, you have no unicorn! Without a unicorn, your lovely creatures are without their crown. In fact, they are nothing without a unicorn."

"But there is only one unicorn in the world," sighed the poor Count of Picardy.

"All the more reason why you should have him," said his friend. Now, as everyone knows, it's almost impossible to capture a unicorn.

The Sad Count

From that day, the Count of Picardy became a sad man. His lovely Countess in vain tried to cheer him by her singing. His beautiful daughter, Clotilde, in vain tried to cheer him by her dancing. His Fool could not make him laugh by his antics, and his pages and his dogs could not please him any more.

Everyone in the castle felt the sadness of the Count, whom they loved. Even the least of the serving-women, the little scullery-maid, Joan, wept as she scoured her pots and pans. And the smallest of the dogs that turned the spit in the castle kitchen—Leon—hung his tail sadly, for he adored Joan and mirrored all her moods.

Things went on like this for some days when one morning Joan the scullery maid ran to the head cook. "Madame!" she cried. "Will you believe it? Last night I dreamed that the unicorn appeared before me and said, 'Little Joan, if you will go to the great green woods that stretch beyond the meadows in search of me, I will appear and follow you back to the estates of the Count of Picardy, your master. For he is very kind to all his flocks and herds and I am willing to reign over them. Only I must have a little maiden like you to be my guide.'"

"Ha! ha!" laughed Madame Cook. "Here is Joan putting on airs! As though the wonderful unicorn would deign to appear in a dream to you, with your chapped hands and your torn frock!" And she called the butler to laugh with her, and the butler told a page and the page told the Fool, but the Fool did not laugh.

"The unicorn is a very magical beast," he said. "Who can tell what a unicorn will do?" And he told the Count quite seriously of Joan's dream while the Count was dining that night.

No Need for the Fool

When the tale was told, the first to speak was Lady Clotilde, the Count's young daughter, and she was in a fury.

"There's been a mistake!" she cried. "The dream was meant for me of course, and this impertinent scullery maid stole my dream into her naughty head. But it's mine! Mine! Mine!"

"Of course, it's hers!" said the Countess. "This scullery maid must be dismissed. Imagine her daring to steal the Lady Clotilde's dream!"

"But are you sure?" began the Count mildly.

"Of course, I'm sure, papa," said Lady Clotilde. "Last night I was dreaming of monkeys and red apples and things, and then I heard a noise in my dream and woke up. But the noise must have been the unicorn coming to tell me to search for him in the forest. It's quite clear, papa."

"Yes, it's quite clear," said the Countess.

"What do you think, Fool?" asked the good Count.

"I think you have no need of me. There are fools enough here already," said the Fool, and jangled the bells of his cap and went out for a walk.

Everyone laughed. The Fool always said such silly things, without any meaning.

"I will get ready immediately," said the Lady Clotilde. "And, papa, when I come back I'll bring you the unicorn."

So the little Lady Clotilde ordered her maids to dress her in her silver robe, with the pearls embroidered in roses on the wide skirt; and she commanded her white pony to be saddled, with her favorite page to lead it, while the second page led her cream-colored donkey with panniers stuffed with sweetmeats and refreshing syrups, in case she might grow weary with her ride before she returned home again to the castle.

Clotilde made a pretty sight as she rode off with her attendants in the warm light of a summer morning. The good Count and his Countess, surrounded by their court, watched her with pride until she disappeared from sight among the first trees of the forest.

"I must send word to have that scullery maid dismissed at once," said the Countess.

An Hour's Notice

"Can't you let it go this once, my dear?" asked the Count.

"I should think not, after stealing Clotilde's dream!" cried the Countess.

The Fool had gone for a walk, so the Countess couldn't tell him anything. She had to tell the page, who told the butler, who told the cook, who told Joan, the scullery maid, to be off within the hour and here's a ducat for you.

"What have I done that was wrong?" asked Joan. "All right, I'm going right off." And since she didn't have anything to pack, she didn't waste any time packing, but walked out of the kitchen door, and only Leon, the little white turnspit dog, came with her, although the boy in charge of the kitchen dogs called and whistled to him.

Just as the Count and the Countess, surrounded by their court, had stood at the castle door watching the Lady Clotilde ride away, Madame Cook and the head butler, surrounded by the kitchen servants, stood at the kitchen door, but they were laughing and jeering as they watched Joan off.

"Where are you going?" Madame Cook shouted just as the girl was disappearing from sight.

Joan turned and called back clearly, "To the forest to find the unicorn."

The Fool sat on a little hill in the sun and watched them both go down the road in their turn. But he shouted no greeting to either of them, and neither noticed him among the grass and flowers.

(To be concluded next Monday)

"Gay Desert," by Marta Adams

When Frosty Winds Blow

When frosty winds blow and maples turn red,
Old woolly bear yawns, "It's time for bed."
And curls himself up in a warm hollow log
For a long winter's nap in the woods or the bog.

Mr. Frog blinks his eyes, then goes hippity-hopping
Away to the pond without ever stopping,
In his old green wrinkled pajamas, and creeps
Beneath a mud blanket and sleeps and sleeps.

How glad I am the brown furry rabbits
Have never acquired such strange sleeping habits.
Instead, they frisk and play in the snow
And twinkle their noses when frosty winds blow!

IDA TYSON WAGNER

Jack Horner's Party

Last week we published the names and stories of those who plucked juicy plums from Jack Horner's Pie. Today you will find interesting drawings by four of our guests at the Party, who also received books.

We hope that all of you will want to come to Jack Horner's next party—there is one every month. So, if you didn't succeed in pulling out a plum this time, won't you sit down and try again? We'll be looking for your story or your drawing.

Do not send drawings or stories that are copied from someone else's work. Be sure that it is all your own, original, unaided work. And, have Mother or Dad—or some other grownup—sign your contributions to the Party, and tell us your age and whether the paper is your own original work.

The following boys and girls also sent in delightful drawings:

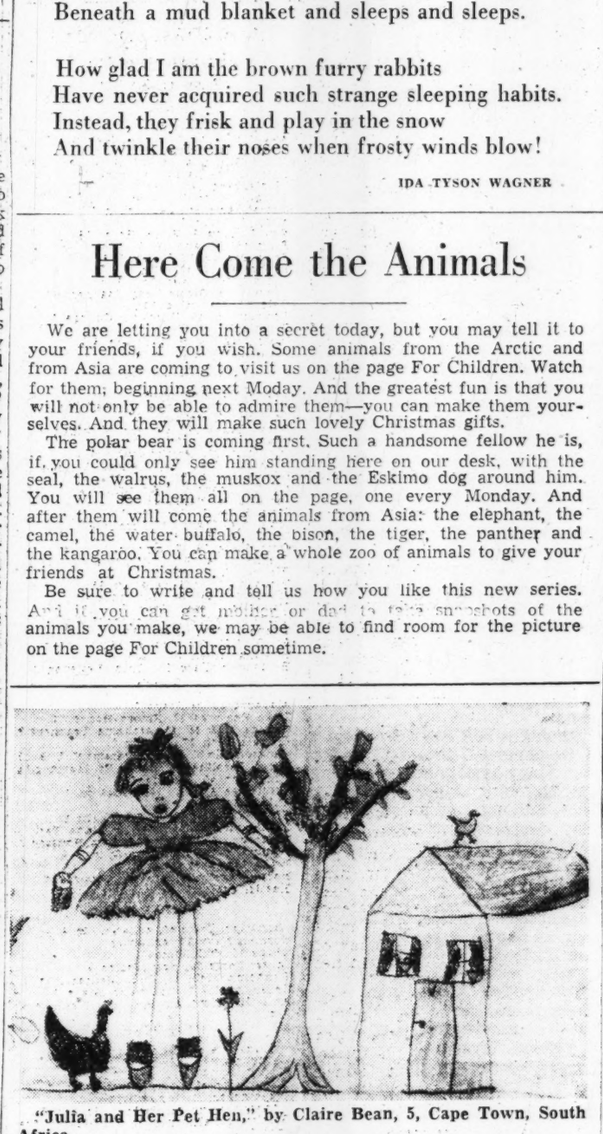
Leonard Baber, Jr., 4, Jacksonville, Florida; Sally Lea Williams, 5, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.; Cordelia Treanor, 5, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mary Leon, 7, Live Oak, Calif.; Lance Yocom, 7, Alderwood Manor, Wash.; Patricia Mae Davis, 7, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Connie Leon, 8, Live Oak, Calif.; Elizabeth Juul, 8, San Francisco, Calif.; Margaret Preiss, 8, West Caldwell, N. J.; Donald Mundell, 9, Bennett, Colo.; Lois Bode, 9, Vancouver, Wash.; Heather Matters, 10, North Perth, Western Australia; JaRue Davis, 10, Dodge City, Kan.; Ellen Leibovici, 11, Brookline, Mass., and Deborah Davis, 11, Windham, Maine.

Here Come the Animals

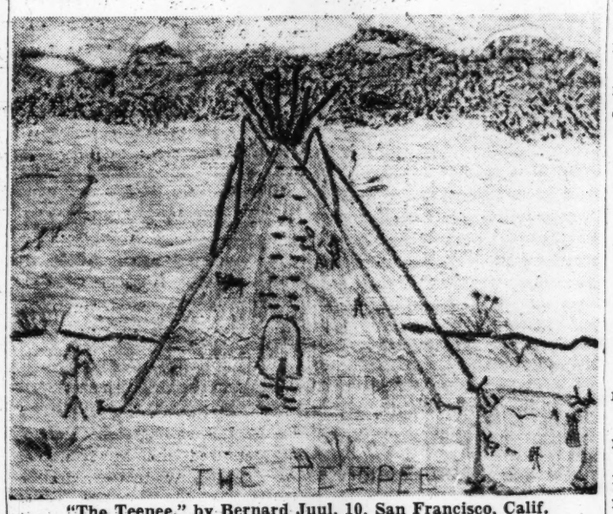
We are letting you into a secret today, but you may tell it to your friends, if you wish. Some animals from the Arctic and from Asia are coming to visit us on the page For Children. Watch for them, beginning next Moday. And the greatest fun is that you will not only be able to admire them—you can make them yourselves. And they will make such lovely Christmas gifts.

The polar bear is coming first. Such a handsome fellow he is, if you could only see him standing here on our desk, with the seal, the walrus, the muskox and the Eskimo dog around him. You will see them all on the page, one every Monday. And after them will come the animals from Asia: the elephant, the camel, the water buffalo, the bison, the tiger, the panther and the kangaroo. You can make a whole zoo of animals to give your friends at Christmas.

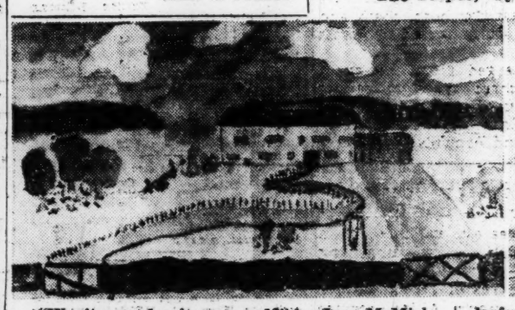
Be sure to write and tell us how you like this new series. And if you can get mother or dad to take snapshots of the animals you make, we may be able to find room for the picture on the page For Children sometime.



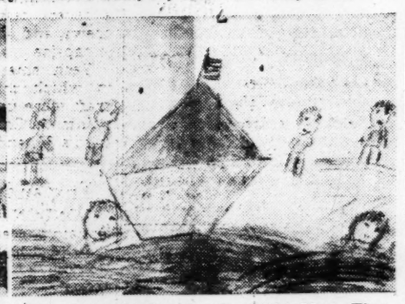
"Julia and Her Pet Hen," by Claire Bean, 5, Cape Town, South Africa.



"The Teepee," by Bernard Juul, 10, San Francisco, Calif.



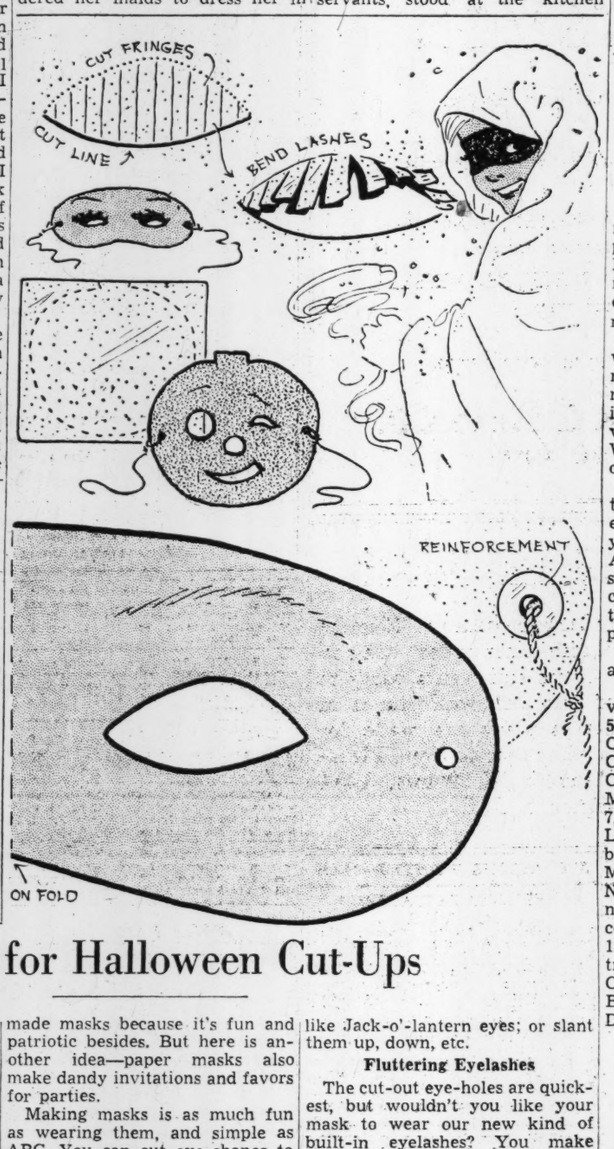
"Won't you play in my yard?", by Jean McMicking, 9, Chalfont, St. Giles, England; "Our Wonderful Beach and Swimming Pool," by Mary Finn, 7, Claremont, California.



Shiny Cricket

Shiny
Black cricket,
Tell me pray,
What tiny
instrument do you play?
Is it a fiddle?
Or is it a flute?
Piccolo, oboe, or maybe
a lute?—
Down in the meadow,
Hidden away,
Tell me, small player,
What is it you play?

OLIVE CARLETON-MUNRO



Masks for Halloween Cut-Ups

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Every proper Goblin wears a mask when he goes out spooking—that's for sure.

This year our "best-dressed Goblins" will be wearing home-made masks because it's fun and patriotic besides. But here is another idea—paper masks also make dandy invitations and favors for parties.

Making masks is as much fun as wearing them, and simple as ABC. You can cut eye shapes to suit yourself. Make them mere squinty slits, or round, or pointy like Jack-o'-lantern eyes; or slant them up, down, etc.

Fluttering Eyelashes

The cut-out eye-holes are quickest, but wouldn't you like your mask to wear our new kind of built-in eyelashes? You make them with plain snips of the scissors. Slit open each eye along its lower line; then snip the whole eye part into fringes, bend them forward and bingo!—eyelashes.

For dress-up masks, use black or colored construction paper. But plain play masks can be cut from just about anything handy, such as paper bags, used manila envelopes, wrapping paper, cloth. Cardboard makes firm masks which can be painted in color.

The string-holes of paper masks usually need reinforcing to prevent tearing. Do this with any kind of gummed tape (either paper or cloth), or with a piece of gummed envelope flap. If you wish to be fancy, use the kind of little notebook "doughnuts" shown in the illustration.

An Old Felt Hat

A super mask: From our pattern can be cut a mask quite fine enough for Superman himself. Just cut it from a cast-off felt hat instead of paper. (And by the way, one of these would be a slick Christmas gift for a Junior Lone Ranger.)

A pumpkin head mask hides your whole face, a sheet of orange construction paper makes it. Cut features into some kind of jolly or scary face. This mask also might be fitted with those tricky eyelashes.

Why not make yourself several different masks? These would change you into several mysterious characters, one after another, and fool everybody. Anyway, do let's prepare for the big day.

Then on Halloween when people exclaim, "Look—the Masked Man!" they won't dream that it's only you, but it will be'

The Shell

I held a shell
Against my ear . . .
A murmur was all
That I could hear;
An undertone
Of something dense,
Like ocean waters
In conference.
I listened. . . .
And I tried to make it out,
But I couldn't tell
What it was all about.

A crab came by,
And he looked at me:
"Don't try," he said,
"You don't live in the sea.
You belong to the land;
You can't understand."
And he went off,
Very importantly!

ELLA C. FORBES

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Truman Is Still Optimistic About Democratic Success

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, told a press conference here yesterday that he had heard nothing to make him feel "the least bit discouraged about Democratic prospects for victory."

He added, in response to a reporter's question, that President Roosevelt is physically able "to care of himself."

The reporter asked if he cared to comment "on apprehension in Republican circles as to the President's health."

Any such apprehension, Senator Truman replied, "is grossly exaggerated."

He said he had not had an opportunity to read a speech by Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, in which he said President Roosevelt had "successfully 'packed' our federal judiciary from top to bottom."

"But that's so absurd it doesn't need comment," Senator Truman asserted. "The Senate has to confirm every court appointment and the Senate is capable of passing on them. The Senate is just as much responsible for all these appointments as the President."

Asked if there is anything to talk by Republicans that decisions at the Democratic National Convention had to "clear" with Sidney Hillman, Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee, Senator Truman said:

"Never heard of it, and I was at Chicago. That's no reflection on Sidney. He's got religion since Dewey ran for Governor. You know he used to support Dewey."

"Would you comment," asked another reporter, "on Governor Dewey's remark that he does not have the support of John L. Lewis?"

"I wonder where John will go under those circumstances," Senator Truman replied. "We'll take him if he wants to come back and be a good boy."

He said opposition talk of "a Roosevelt depression" amounted to "a thorough and complete" distortion of "facts."

"President Roosevelt saved the farmers, the bankers and every one else in 1933," Senator Truman asserted.

Bricker Sees Wide Republican Trend

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Oct. 16 (AP)—Reviewing the first two weeks of his Western campaign for the Vice-Presidency, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio said today he was convinced that California, Washington and Oregon would give a majority to the Republican Ticket in the Nov. 7 election.

And, he added in a prepared speech released by his campaign staff, so "will Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, all of the Middle West, New York, New England and Pennsylvania."

He remarked "There are increasingly encouraging signs in the border states, too, as I have learned on my recent visits to Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee."

The Eastern States were covered by Governor Bricker before he began his four-week, 9,250-mile western trip Oct. 1.

La Guardia Comes Out For President Roosevelt

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, asserting "I am here supporting the candidacy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt," yesterday urged an audience in the Coliseum, estimated by police at 8,000 persons, to "give that man the support he needs by electing a Senate and House that will co-operate with him."

"When the history of this war is written by men and women with a more distant perspective it will be shown that the one man who did everything constitutionally possible to make the best of a bad situation was President Roosevelt," he told a rally sponsored by the Democratic Party.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

London

London (Third Church): Beaver Hall, Garlick Hill, Cannon Street, E. C. 4, 1:10 p. m., November 28.
London (Seventh Church): Church Building, 8, Wrights Lane, Kensington, W. 8, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 2.

Yorkshire

Hull (First Church): Church Edifice, 383, Beverley Road, 3 p. m., Dec. 2.

United States

California

Alameda: Church Edifice, Central Avenue and Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Bishop: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Compton: Compton Junior College Auditorium, 601 South Acacia Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.
Coronado: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Covina: Union High School, Citrus and Puente Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.
Laguna Beach: Church Edifice, Legion and Glenayre Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.
Long Beach (Second Church): Church Edifice, 302 West Seventh Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Oakland (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 3535 Thirty-eighth Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 27. Radiocast Station KRE, 1370 kilocycles.
Red Bluff: Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.
Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
San Diego (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1839 Robinson Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
San Francisco (First Church): Church Edifice, California and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
San Jose: Civic Auditorium, San Carlos and Market Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Santa Cruz: Mission Hill Junior High School Auditorium, King Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.
Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Connecticut

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, Lafayette Square, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.

Illinois

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, Leavitt Street at Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Chicago (Sixth Church): Bennett School Auditorium, 10115 Prairie Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 22.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Chicago (Twenty-second Church): Jefferson Masonic Temple, 5418 West Gale Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Indiana

Connersville: Church Edifice, 719-721 Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Crawfordsville: Wabash College Chapel, 3 p. m., Oct. 22
Gary: Seaman Hall, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Indianapolis (Sixth Church): Murat Theater, 502 North New Jersey Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24
Logansport: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Richmond: Goddard Auditorium, Earlham College, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Maryland

Hagerstown: Ballroom, Hotel Alexander, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 22.
Cumberland: Church Edifice, 28 Washington Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Massachusetts

Adams: Trinity Methodist Church, Center Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 22.
Boston Series (auspices The Mother Church):
Andover: Memorial Auditorium, Punchard High School, Bartlett Street at Whittier Street Extension, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 22.
Roslindale: Unitarian Church of Roslindale, 850 South Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 2:30 p. m., Oct. 24.
Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Stoneham: Stoneham Town Hall, Central Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Milton: Milton Town Hall, Canton Avenue near Reedsdale Road, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 29.
Boston (Third Church): Church Edifice, 126 Arlington Street, Hyde Park, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 22. (Note change of hour and date.)
Fitchburg: B. F. Brown Junior High School Auditorium, Academy and Elm Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Holyoke: Lawrence School Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.
Lawrence: Church Edifice, 3 Green Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Longmeadow: Community House, Longmeadow Green, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.
Malden: Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Newburyport: First Religious Society (Unitarian), 26½ Pleasant Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Worcester (joint lecture): North High School, Salisbury Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Michigan

Bay City: Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.
Muskegon: Central Campus Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26. (Note change of place.)
Owosso: Church Edifice, Water and Oliver Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 22.
Wyandotte: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Montana

Lewistown: First Presbyterian Church, Fifth and Watson, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

New Hampshire

Claremont: Universalist Church, Broad Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Concord: Church Edifice, North State and School Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

New Jersey

Montclair: Church Edifice, 8 Hillside Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 22. (Note change of hour.)
Paterson (First Church): Public School No. 13, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 24.

New York

Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 27.
Forest Hills: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.
Jackson Heights: Church Auditorium, 86-17 Thirty-fifth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.
Jamaica: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.
Olean: Church Edifice, East State and North Barry Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Patchogue: Church Edifice, North Ocean Avenue and Roe Boulevard, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 26.
Ridgewood: Tadmor Masonic Temple, 5903 Summerfield Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 28.

North Dakota

Minot: Ward County Court House, Court Room, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.
Williston: Congregational Church, 523 West First Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Ohio

Bellefontaine: Hubbard School Auditorium, East Columbus Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.
Dayton (First Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.
Findlay: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.
New Philadelphia: Public Library Auditorium, 121 Fair Avenue, N. W., 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.
Norwood: Norwood High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.
Painesville: Morley Memorial Music Building, Lake Erie College, Mentor Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.
Ravenna: Church Edifice, Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Oct 23.

Oregon

Corvallis: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Medford: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Newberg: Central School Auditorium, Sheridan and Howard Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.
Oregon City: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.
Portland (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 3505 N. E. Multnomah Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
St. Helens: Knights of Pythias, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Seaside: Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: High School Auditorium, Seventeenth and Turner Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.
Bellevue: The Bellevue Theater, 603 Lincoln Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 22.
Bradford: Church Edifice, 97 Congress Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Doylestown: The Armory, Shewell Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.
North East: North East Joint High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Texas

Beaumont: Rose Room, Hotel Beaumont, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.
Corpus Christie: Wynn Seale Junior High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Houston (Fifth Church): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.

Virginia

Alexandria: George Washington High School, Mt. Vernon Avenue and Braddock Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Washington

Bellingham: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 27. Radiocast Station KVOS, 790 kilocycles.
Seattle (Churches of Christ, Scientist): Seattle Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

West Virginia

Charleston: Thomas Jefferson Junior High School, Quarrier and Morris Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Oct. 29; Nov. 5, 19.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Nov. 26.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Nov. 26.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Oct. 22.

Eastern States

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc., on Nov. 5, 19.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Oct. 29, Nov. 5, 19.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Oct. 29, Nov. 5, 19.

Canada

Toronto

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, CFRX, 6.07mc, on Oct. 29, Nov. 12, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 17.

Navy and Army Expected to Prove Main Obstacles to Ambitions of Notre Dame

South Bend Team Impresses But Dartmouth No Real Test

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Everyone was asking today: How good is Notre Dame?

How good is this team which swamped Pittsburgh 58-0, downed Tulane 26-0, and then last Saturday gave Dartmouth its worst beating in 60 years, trouncing the big Green 64-0?

The general concensus after the Dartmouth game was that Notre Dame is terrific. The Irish have spirit, drive, talented players, and a thorough knowledge of fundamentals. They looked great—like national champions. Whether they will give that impression the rest of the year, however, was a moot question.

Dartmouth No Match

To begin with, the Indians proved no match for their opponents. That was something that could not be foreseen when the game was scheduled, for there was every reason then to believe that Dartmouth would be able to put up a good battle. The war, though, has done funny things, and this game was one of them.

Compared to Dartmouth, Notre Dame looked like one of the best teams ever assembled. Practically everything they tried worked. They swept the ends, ran through the middle, passed beautifully, and consequently ran up the score.

Estimating the true value of the Notre Dame eleven, therefore, is difficult. Comparisons are odious, it is said, and this case proves no exception. Dartmouth was playing out of its class, and when a college lightweight challenges a heavyweight, there is usually only one answer.

Time to Think

Of course Notre Dame looked wonderful. So would have the Chicago Bears in the same game. But when the Irish are compared with other great Notre Dame eams of the past, it is time to top and think.

An evaluation of Ed McKeever's 1944 eleven discloses that the Irish are big, that they are capable, and that they are good. They have hard-running backs, with the flashy Bob Kelly the shining light. McKeever, incidentally, claims that Kelly is the best running back in the country. The Notre Dame boys hit hard and they love to play football.

But—and this is the other side of the picture—the average age of the Notre Dame team is only 19 years. Its depth, if a tough game arises, is really not more than two, if that in spots. Its experience leaves something to be desired.

Made Mistakes

Comparing the '44 Notre Dame eleven to other great Irish teams of the past, or to other oustanding college teams of recent vintage, can't be done on the basis of the Dartmouth game. In spite of their huge score, the Notre Damers still made too many mistakes.

Notre Dame has yet to be tested. Navy will give the Irish their first real trial Nov. 4, although it is generally considered now that Army will give them a bigger test the following Saturday in New York. Navy just squeezed by Duke 7-0 last Saturday, and inasmuch as Duke was beaten twice previously, the Middies' stock did not rise appreciably. Army, however, breezed past Pittsburgh 69-7 for its third consecutive victory.

Notre Dame is a young club, and what they may lack in experience they make up for in size and exuberance. In the final analysis, however, you cannot substitute youth for experience. It may be that Notre Dame will get past Navy, but it could be that they will meet more than their match in the powerful Cadets. Time will tell.

Bruins Commence Drills in Quebec

QUEBEC, Oct. 16 (AP)—Boston Bruins opened their pre-season training camp here yesterday with Manager Art Ross declining to make any comment on the prospects for their coming National Hockey League season which opens in Montreal Oct. 28 against Canadiens.

Thirty-three players reported for the combined training camp session of the Bruins and their No. 1 farm club—Boston Olympics, Coach Hago Harrington directing training for the latter team.

Regular players back with the Bruins include Aubrey (Dit) Clapper, Jack Crawford, Norm Calladine, Pat Egan, Herbie Cain, and Jack Shewchuck.

Familiar Teams Head Elite List

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Football's elite of unbeaten and untied teams aggregate 22 elevens, a tabulation showed today, with the familiar names of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania, Army, Ohio State, Tulsa, Georgia Tech and the University of Washington topping the list. The teams (three or more games):

Team	G	P'ts For	P'ts Ag'st
Miami (Ohio)	5	104	27
Univ. of Washington	4	247	12
El Toro (Calif) Marines	4	127	7
Wake Forest	4	98	14
xHarvard	4	88	18
Pennsylvania	3	84	13
Notre Dame	3	148	0
Army	3	174	14
Randolph	3	142	6
Yale	3	50	20
Atlantic City Naval	3	69	14
Bainbridge Naval	3	143	14
Georgia Tech	3	102	0
Mississippi State	3	146	20
Tennessee	3	86	20
Michigan State	3	87	18
Ohio State	3	108	7
Muskingum	3	45	24
Oklahoma Aggies	3	74	13
Tulsa	3	108	13
Iowa State	3	133	0
Drake	3	78	20

x—Season ended.

American Football League

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 15

Hollywood Wolves 13, Los Angeles Bulldogs 33.
San Francisco Packers 14, San Diego Bombers 60.
Oakland, Calif., Giants 13, San Jose Mustangs 7.
Los Angeles Wildcats 13, Hollywood Rangers 68.

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Pensacola, Fla., San Carlos Hotel
Columbus, Ga., 9½ East 11th Street
Camp Atterbury, Ind., Christian Science Building
Fort Meade, Md., Annapolis Road, Odenton
Boston, Mass., Little Building
Camp Shelby, Miss., Rural Route No. 6, Hattiesburg
Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, Christian Science Cottage, Stelton
New York City, 537 Fifth Avenue
Mineral Wells, Texas, Baker Hotel
San Antonio, Texas, 415 Fifth Street
Fort Lewis, Wash.

Cleveland Is Surprise Club In Pro League

National Football League

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts For	Pts Agst.
New York	2	0	0	36	17
Philadelphia	1	0	1	59	38
Washington	1	0	1	52	45
Boston	0	3	0	31	71
Brooklyn	0	3	0	28	47

Western Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts For	Pts Agst.
Green Bay	4	0	0	117	48
Cleveland	3	0	0	69	52
Detroit	1	2	0	42	61
Chicago Bears	1	2	0	60	68
Card-Pitt	0	3	0	42	98

Results Oct. 15

Washington 21, Boston 14.
New York 14, Brooklyn 7.
Chicago Bears 34, Card-Pitt 7.
Cleveland 20, Detroit 17.
Green Bay-Philadelphia, not scheduled.

Next Sunday's Games

Boston at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at Washington.
Detroit at Chicago Bears.
Card-Pitt at New York.
Cleveland at Green Bay.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Those Green Bay Packers, today pacing the National Football League after five years among the also-rans, had a new concern on their minds as they awaited their next start.

That, of course, concerned those unheralded and unpredictable Cleveland Rams.

The Rams, after a year on the wartime shelf, were relegated to the limbo of circuit "cousins" 'way last summer when "Chili" Walsh picked up Aldo (Buff) Donelli as a coach and decided he'd field a team this year—war or not. What has happened since is the surprise of 1944. The Rams knocked off the Card-Pitt combination, 30-28, to open their season and then dumped the champion Bears, 19-7.

Last-Period Rush

They came up with another last-period rush yesterday to upset Detroit, 20-17, and remain alone with Green Bay in the undefeated bracket of the western division of the league.

The Packers, Cleveland's only unbeaten rival in the western division, had cause to worry, too, after reading scouting reports of that Ram victory. Green Bay had dropped a 38-13 decision to the Philadelphia Eagles in an exhibition at Nashville, Tenn., Saturday night. Next Sunday the Packers and Rams meet at Green Bay in a league game that will have a very definite bearing on the title race.

End Steve Pritko caught a 53-yard touchdown pass in the last seven minutes of the game to give the Rams their victory over Detroit.

Bears Won

Meanwhile, the champion Chicago Bears smothered the Chicago Cardinal-Pittsburgh Steeler combination under a 34-7 score. The Bears have been beaten by both Green Bay and the Rams, but their performance yesterday was enough to make other clubs respect them for the rest of the season.

The New York Giants took the lead in the eastern division as they beat Brooklyn, 14-7. A 37-yard pass, Hank Soar to Verlin Adams, broke a 7-7 tie in the final period. The Washington Redskins also came out ahead with a last-period 41-yard touchdown pass, Frank Filchock to Ted Lapka, with the Boston Yanks the victims, 21-14.

Midwestern Star Top Grid Scorer

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Lee Tressel of Baldwin-Wallace leads the Nation's football scorers.

The Berea, Ohio, halfback has crossed the goal line for nine touchdowns is six games and converted once for an aggregate of 55 points. This is one point more than the 54 Keith De Courcey of the University of Washington has compiled in four games.

Johnny Ziegler of Colorado College and Tom "Shorty" McWilliams of Mississippi State are tied for third place at 48 points apiece.

The leaders, showing games, touchdowns, point after touchdown, field goals and total points:

Midwest Independents

Name, School	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Lee Tressel, Bald.-Wal.	6	9	1	0	55
Pacific Coast					
Keith De Courcey, Washington	4	9	0	0	54
Rocky Mountains					
Johnny Ziegler, Colorado College	5	7	6	0	48
Southeastern Conference					
Tom McWilliams, Miss. State	3	8	0	0	48
East					
Glenn Davis, Army	3	7	0	0	42
Southern Conference					
Charles Suttenfield, Richmond	4	6	0	0	36
Rock Brinkley, Wake Forest	4	6	0	0	36
Southwest Conference					
Paul Yates, Texas Aggies	4	6	0	0	36
Big Six					
Bill Dellastatious, Missouri	3	5	0	0	30
Western Conference					
Claude Young, Illinois	3	5	0	0	30

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Many College Teams Idle Because of Examinations

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Classroom examinations replace gridiron tests at a majority of the country's colleges this week and next Saturday's football program as a result has less sparkle.

Only here and there is there a glint of a major football contest. In the East, Army is host to the U. S. Coast Guard Academy and the South has the Navy-Georgia Tech game as its bright light. Ohio State and Great Lakes mix at Columbus and Notre Dame hopes to extend its winning streak at Wisconsin's expense in midwestern affairs.

A trio of Southwest Conference games will occupy that section of the country while the Far West is almost devoid of attractions, the U. C. L. A. clash with St. Mary's Pre-Flight being virtually the only one with more than neighborhood interest.

War-Born Addition

An October examination period is a war-born addition to the football program, especially at those colleges where the Navy has sent students for further training. It is because of the V-12 tests that Columbia, Penn, Michigan, and various schools in California, among others, are idle this week end.

Probably the most attractive contest for Saturday is at Columbus where Lieut. Paul Brown, last year's Ohio State coach, sends his Great Lakes Sailors against the civilian Buckeyes, now the Big Ten leader following their 20-to-7 verdict over Wisconsin. The Sailors easily subdued Western Michigan, 38 to 0.

Wisconsin has another tough job, this time trying to stop Notre Dame, which romped over Dartmouth, 64 to 0, at Boston for its third consecutive lop-sided win Saturday.

Although Army should have little difficulty disposing of the Coast Guard Academy squad, the Cadets likely will have more opposition than Pittsburgh provided in the 69-to-7 contest Saturday. The Coast Guarders, on the Army schedule for the first time, have downed four of their five rivals and lost only to Yale by a 7-to-3 count.

Biggest Surprises

Biggest surprises of the past week end were Colgate's 14-to-7 verdict over Cornell, Virginia's 13-to-13 tie with North Carolina Pre-flight, and the Navy's narrow 7-to-0 win over Duke.

Other top games this week end: Friday—New York University at Boston College, Daniel Field at Georgia, Syracuse at Temple.

Saturday: East—Penn State at Colgate, Brown at Holy Cross, Illinois at Pittsburgh; South—Mississippi State at Louisiana State, Wake Forest at North Carolina State, Alabama at Tennessee, Auburn at Tulane; Midwest—Nebraska at Kansas, Iowa State at Missouri, Indiana at Northwestern, Purdue at Iowa; Southwest—Mississippi at Tulsa, Texas at Arkansas, Texas Christian at Texas A. & M., Southern Methodist at Rice; Far West—Colorado at Colorado College, Shoemaker Field at California, and on Sunday, El Toro Marines vs March Field at Riverside, Calif.

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 14

East

Army 69, Pittsburgh 7.
Atlantic C. N. T. S. 21, Scranton 7.
Colgate 14, Cornell 7.
Coast Guard Academy 39, R. P. I. 6.
Lincoln 19, Delaware State 0.
Muhlenberg 19, F. and M. 18.
Morgan State 39, Camp McCall 0.
Notre Dame 64, Dartmouth 0.
Navy 7, Duke 0.
New London S. B. 36, Bates 18.
Penn 46, W. and M. 0.
Penn State 20, Bucknell 6.
Rochester 21, Oberlin 7.
Tufts 0, Worcester Poly 0.
Ursinus 13, Bloomsburg Teachers 8.
Yale 27, Columbia 10.
Connecticut 10, Brooklyn College 0.
Temple 23, N. Y. U. 0.
West Virginia 6, Maryland 6.
Syracuse 32, Lafayette 7.

Midwest

Capital 26, Kenyon 6.
Cent. Indiana Normal 13, Ball State 6.
Denison 32, Bethany 12.
Great Lakes 38, Western Michigan 0.
Miamo (Ohio) 12, De Pauw 0.
Michigan 27, Northwestern 0.
Michigan State 45, Kansas State 6.
Minnesota 39, Missouri 27.
No. Ill. Tchrs. 25, Elmhurst 12.
Indiana 54, Nebraska 0.
Iowa State 25, Kansas 0
Iowa Pre-Flight 13, Purdue 6.
Illinois 40, Iowa 6.
Ohio State 20, Wisconsin 7.
Olathe N. A. S. 12, Wichita 6.
Wayne 27, Otterbein 12.
Wabash 26, Indiana State 26.
Marquette 45, St. Lawrence 0.
Tulsa 34, Texas Tech 0.
Cornell (Iowa) 13, Simpson 0.
Doane 9, Peru (Neb.) 0.
St. Olaf 21, St. Mary's (Minn.) 0.
Bowling Green 20, Case 18.
Baldwin-Wallace 25, Ohio Wesleyan 7.

South

Alabama 55, Millsaps 0.
Duke Reserves 27, Emory-Henry 12.
Florida A. & M. 45, Alabama Teachers 6.
Georgia Tech 27, Auburn 0.
Jacksonville N. A. S. 39, Miami N. T. S. 13.
North Carolina 20, Cherry Pt. Marines 14.
Tennessee 40, Florida 0.
Tennessee A. & I. 33, Langston 7.
Tulane 21, Rice 0.
Virginia 13, No. Car. Pre-Flight 13.
Southwestern (La.) 15, Louisiana Tech 0.
Southern (La.) Univ. 18, Sam Houston 0.
Richmond 18, Hampden-Sydney 0.
Wake Forest 38, V. M. I. 7.
North Carolina State 12, Catawba 7.
Keesler Field 19, Selman Field 19.

Southwest

Mississippi State 49, Arkansas A. & M. 20.
Norman Navy 27, Arkansas 7.
Texas 20, Oklahoma 0.
2d Air Force 89, New Mexico 6.
Randolph Field 41, Sou. Methodist 6.
Texas Aggies 7, Louisiana State 0.
Amarillo Army Air Field 38, West Texas State 7.

Far West

Arizona State 20, Compton 13.
California 14, College of Pacific 6.
U. C. L. A. 39, St. Mary's 0.
Utah State 40, Idaho Marines 0.
Washington 71, Whitman 0.
Tonopah Army Air Field 7, Nevada 6.
Southern California 6, St. Mary's Pre-Flight 0.

Results Oct. 15

Fourth Air Force (March Field) 20, Alameda C. G. 20.
El Toro (Calif.) Marines 6, San Diego Naval 0.
Holy Cross 26, Villanova 0.
Bainbridge Naval 47, Camden (N. J.) Bluedevils 7.
Bunker Hill (Ind.) Naval 34, Camp Ellis 0.
Algiers Navy (New Orleans) 21, TC Marine Officers 0.
Morris Field (N. C.) 19, Georgia Navy 7.
Fort Warren 66, Idaho Southern Branch 0.
Camp Lee (Va.) 18, Richmond Army Air 0.
Jackson (Miss.) AAB 12, Gulfport AAF 6.
Portsmouth (Va.) Fleet 7, Fort Monroe 6.
Sampson (N. Y.) Naval 60, Rochester Odenbachs 0.
Cornell Jayvees 19, Watervliet (N. Y.) Arsenal 0.
Daniel Field (Ga.) 19, Charleston (S. C.) Coast Guard 14.
Alaska Clippers (Edmonton, Canada) 25, Great Falls (Mont.) Bombers 7.
Lincoln (Neb.) Army Air Field 15, Ottumwa (Iowa) Naval Air 2.

Tech Wins Regatta

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP)—M. I. T. sailing forces yesterday captured the third annual Coast Guard Academy invitation regatta on the Thames River under rugged conditions that were a severe test for both boats and crews, and which caused two craft to capsize.

Tech emerged from the event in which three types of sailing craft were used with a total of 92 points to Coast Guard's 84, Harvard's 80, and Brown's 67.

England Beats Scotland

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Great Britain's greatest wartime sports crowd — 90,000 — including King Haakon of Norway, six Cabinet Minister, scores of foreign diplomats, and many Allied service chiefs, watched a crack England team score six times in the second half to beat Scotland, 6 to 2, at soccer Oct. 14 in Wembley Stadium.

Yanks Deserved a Tie With Redskins

Tremendously improved after their first halting steps against Philadelphia and New York as an infant team in the National Pro Football League, the Boston Yanks should have had a tie instead of a 21-14 defeat for their efforts against the Washington Redskins at Fenway Park yesterday.

Twice they came from behind to tie the score; twice the usually accurate Augie Lio missed field-goal attempts; and a Boston fumble with only minutes to go in the fourth period, with the Redskins recovering after the Yanks had penetrated to the six-yard line, dashed the Yanks' hopes of tying the game for the third time.

Redskins Let Down

Washington, with a heavier line, talented backs, and a shifty attack, may have had a letdown from their 31-31 thriller with Philadelphia the previous Sunday, and perhaps they were a bit over-confident. The Redskins, according to advance notices, should have been able to play better football. But it just could have been that the Yanks wouldn't let them.

Defensively the Yanks pulled the multiplicity of formations reminiscent of the way Dick Harlow-coached teams used to play in the Stadium. Offensively Ted Collins' club looked better, although Coach Herb Kopf will admit that still more improvement is needed.

The Yanks really have only one tailback, George Cafego, and he is playing fullback. When Teddy Williams, who cannot pass, takes the tailback spot in a formation, the opposition knows a run is coming. When Scotty Gudmundson takes it, opponents can be pretty sure a pass is on the way. The Yanks' line is not strong enough to let the passer take the ball from under center—all of which gives some idea of the terrific problem facing Kopf.

Completed Eight Passes

Despite those handicaps the Yanks completed eight of 23 aerials for 109 yards and one touchdown. They rushed for 96 yards and eight first downs. The first line played nearly all of the game, and showed up better than ever before. At right end Joe Crowly especially stood out.

Yesterday the Yanks scored more points than they had in either of their other league games. They lost 7-28 to Philadelphia and 10-22 to New York Giants. This time they came up with two touchdowns, and nearly made three. On paper, with such operatives as Filchock, Farkas, Moore, Acquirre, Fiorentino, Seymour, Zeno, and Seno, the Redskins should figure to beat the Yanks in every meeting. Yesterday, however, they were fortunate to get away without being tied.

Briefs: The Yanks appeared in new lined great coats with fur collars. Many of the customers would have appreciated the loan of one late in the afternooon . . . Cafego scored Boston's first touchdown on a plunge from the one-yard line, and Crowley scored the second on a pass play which covered 30 yards . . . Bob Davis helped set up the first T. D. by racing 46 yards from his own 30 on a Statue of Liberty play from a fake kick, and then catching a pass from Cafego to take the ball to the Washington one . . . The official attendance was 16,768, of whom approximately 5,000 were servicemen . . . Next Sunday the Yanks play at Philadelphia . . . Their next and last home game of the season will be played at Fenway Park, Nov. 19, against the Brooklyn Tigers.

G. C.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Army rolled over a weak Columbia eleven 52-0.

Three Years Ago

Virginia's Bill Dudley, football's leading scorer, continued top ground gainer with 646 yards in 92 tries.

Five Years Ago

Jean Borotra and Jacques Burgnon, members of France's great doubles tennis team, were reported with Tricolor Regiments as captains.

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OFFICES WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Man desires practitioner's office; part time. Man's office preferred. Phone, TEmple 5139.

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Young business girl desires room in private home or apartment, preferably East side vicinity Rockefeller Center. Write Box #B 28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. 18.

BUSINESS woman, excellent background, will pay suitable price for immaculate room. Write Box C-32, S. 1550, 500 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.

INFORMATION
About Placing
Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 insertions	.35	.70
3 insertions within 7 consecutive days	.30	.60
1 insertion a week for 6 consecutive weeks	.30	.60
3 insertions a week for 4 consecutive weeks	.25	.50
6 consecutive daily insertions	.25	.50
1 insertion a week for 52 cons. weeks (on contract)	.25	.50

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	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	.18	.35
3 times within 7 consecutive days	.15	.30
6 consecutive days	.12	.25

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAFETERIA-RESTAURANT MANAGER
Good Education, Practical Training Chain Stores, Experience, Excellent References. Write Box C-32, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG mechanical engineer with broad production tooling and organizational experience desires connection with small New England manufacturing firm. Box 500-S, 3-101, General Motors Building, Detroit 2, Michigan.

YOUNG engineer with broad production experience desires connection with small boat-building firm planning postwar production of stock boats. Box 500-S, 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit 2, Michigan.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Room and board in Cambridge for woman. Tro. 1868, 3 Church St., Cambridge, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

SOMERVILLE, MASS. — Large, furnished, heated room in private home; gentleman pref. Refs. required. Somerset 4452 after 6 p. m.

ROSEMOUNT, MONTREAL, QUE. — Large comfortable room, suit married couple or two friends. Breakfast if desired. FR. 6475.

N. Y. C., 532 W. 111th St. (Apt. 66)—Attractive single room, running water; near church, subway. CA. 8-3210.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to offer the services of my fireproof warehouse to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in addition to local and long distance moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 24 Sharo St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

ANTIQUES

VISITORS TO BOSTON—SEE OUR Most Unusual Collection of Fine Porcelains and China
Windsor Art Galleries, 66 Arlington St., Boston

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 8-3511
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

DOGS FOR SALE

GRAFMAR KENNELS, Hopkinton, Mass. Tel. 373—For sale, German Shepherds, $75 up. Weimaraners $100 up; all breeds trained to be well mannered; $75 per mo.; folder on request.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY 109 Warren Street Boston Hig 1016

FURS

ALMA ARMAND, FURRIER. Restyling. Repairing Specialist. Custom and Ready-made Furs. 136 East 57th, EL 5-1142, N. Y. C.

JEWELERS

ANTIQUE JEWELRY
WIDMER, 31 WEST STREET, BOSTON

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Liggett's
THE REXALL DRUG STORES

Has positions (a few part time) for
SODA DISPENSERS
WAITRESSES FOOD WORKERS
No experience necessary since we have a special training program.
Also a few positions for
EXPERIENCED COSMETIC SALES PEOPLE
Apply to Liggett's Personnel Office
112 Tremont Street, Boston
Or manager of your nearest Liggett Drug Store.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mother's helper, plain cooking, light housework for 2 adults and 3 small children; pleasant home for right person; salary arranged. Box 105, 1013 National Press Building 4.

IN BOSTON, Providence, Manchester: cosmetic sales store work only; no canvassing, excellent salary and commission; well established national company, Judy Woodleigh, Statler Hotel, Boston.

CHECKOUT CASHIER, self-serv. mkt., per. wk.; salary $25. Wellesley Hills Mkt., Wellesley Hills Sq., Mass.

WANTED—NURSE-COMPANION, light housework and cooking for one; willing to go to Florida; Christian Scientist. Write Box L-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN for household at private school for boys of excellent character. Write qualifications, age and family. W. M. Meacham, Farm and Trade School, Boston 4, Mass.

NURSE for children; beautiful home, New York suburb; other help; state age, experience, religion; good salary. Write Box S-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COOK—For private school for boys of excellent character. Write qualifications, age and family. W. M. Meacham, Farm and Trade School, Boston 4, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced cook in small family, good wages. Write, giving references, to Mrs. P. J. Sullowav, 115 School St., Concord, N. H.

RESPONSIBLE woman wanted as cook and helper for busy interesting household. International Students Center. Tel. Kir. 0140. (Mass.)

DAY WOMAN to do laundry and housecleaning 2 days a week in Newton Centre. Tel. Las. 5972 (Mass.).

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER for 2 women, 1 at business; nice home. Refs. required. Lon. 5700. Brookline, Mass.

LINDSAY BEAUTY SHOP, 2485 Creston Ave., Bronx, N. Y., wishes 3 all-around beauticians. Tel. FO 4-9703.

HELP WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
HELPER SHIPFITTERS
Experience Not Necessary
Buses direct to yard from Quincy Square every 30 minutes. Special Trains direct to shipyard daily from South Station at 6:25 a. m.
Apply at
BETHLEHEM-HINGHAM SHIPYARD, INC.
OR U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

PART-TIME day work on clerical and non-clerical activities; any 4 or more hours starting at 8:00 through 6:00 p. m. Apply Employment Office, 2nd floor, 201 Brookline Ave., Boston, 8:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m., Monday through Friday. SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

WANTED—Man, woman or couple; permanent position with certain advancement if capable; woman to keep home for 2 adults; no laundry; man to care for dogs; no experience necessary; please state full particulars. A. F. HORN, Grafmar, Hopkinton, Mass. Tel. 272.

EXECUTIVE desires expert man or woman secretary; part or full time basis; Grand Central district. Write fully. Write Box R-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Ranch man or man and wife; must know milking and gardening; ideal place to live; prefer Christian Scientist. A. H. BOSWORTH, Fall River Mills, Calif.

GOATS FOR SALE

GOATS, pure-bred, registered Nubians; choice milking does and kids, exceptional breeding. Mrs. Igor Presnikoff, Eatontown, N. J. Tel. Red Bank 2195-R.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH For Solid Silverware, Gold, Watches Diamonds, Jewelry, Coins
S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE, old German violin, excellent condition; 2 Weichold bows; $250.00. Box N-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

Painting, Papering ARNold 2368
EDWARD PARKER (Mass.)

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
We carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Make Pens, Pencils, Sets, Engraving
PENCRAFT, Inc.
3rd Floor, 6 Bromfield St., Boston. LIB. 3913
Prompt Service. Boston's Finest Pen Shop

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
FOUNTAIN PEN REPAIRING
Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF. 3087

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, educational background, experience, selling and bookkeeping, wishes position with future; consider resident in or near Boston; references. MISS TODD, Com. 6406.

COMPANION-NURSE — Position desired for elderly adult; willing to go south for winter; references. Address: "Companion," 27 Lakewood Road, Manasquan, N. J.

EXCELLENT cook and baker, no housework; refined, intelligent; prefers winters in Florida. MRS. BOCK, Washingtonville, N. Y.

PIANOS FOR SALE

CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, beautiful tone. Box L-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

HELEN MEJAN
EXPERT CONFIDENTIAL SERVICE
KEN. 2139 248 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

REPAIRING

SERVICE—Sewing machines oiled and adjusted $1; Vacuum cleaners oiled and adjusted $1; all work guaranteed. Tel. Mystic 0428-R. Fillmore's Service Station.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED Orientals, Domestics, Broadlooms
Visit Our New Retail Show Room
ADAMS & SWETT
1299 Mass. Av., Ed. Everett Sq., Dorchester, Mass. Phone TAL 1600. Plant phone HIG. 4100.

RUGS WANTED

We pay GOOD PRICES for GOOD RUGS in GOOD CONDITION ARMORY RUG CO., 839 Boylston Street, Boston Com 4045

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES REBUILT BY "WHITEY"
76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H.
Quality Leather Is Your Guarantee

WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Agent to handle two valuable hangings made of movie stars' clothes; also original water colors. LIncoln 6805. MRS. DRIPPS, 281 Newcomb St., S. E., 20.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ACF-Brill Motor	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Adams Exp .15e	22	12⅛	12	12	
Adams Millis ¾e	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	13	40	39¾	39¾	
Addressog-Mult 1	1	24	24	24	— ⅜
Alaska Juneau	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Alleghany Corp	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	30	30⅜	29½	29½	+ ¼
Alleg pr pf	2	53	53	53	+ ½
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	5	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	151	150¾	151	
Allied Mills 2e	4	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1	24	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	7	37⅜	36¾	36¾	— ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	2	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ¼
Alpha P Cem ¾e	2	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
Amal Leather	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 3	4	102	102	102	—1
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ½
Am Airlines 1½ag	4	80	79	79	—1¾
Am Bank Note .80	2	21½	21¼	21¼	— ½
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	1	44½	44½	44½	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	18	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Am Can 3	1	88½	88½	88½	— ¾
Am Can pf 7 †	10	177	177	177	
Am Car & F 2½e	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
Am C & F pf 5½e	4	88	87½	87½	— ⅜
Am Chain & C 2	3	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Cbl pf5 †	10	110	110	110	—1¼
Am Chicle 4a	20	128	127¾	128	+ ½
Am Crystal Sugar	7	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6 †	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Am Distil	15	26¼	26	26¼	
Am & For Pow	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	3	95	95	95	— ½
Am & F P 2 pf	8	20½	20⅛	20¼	— ½
Am-Haw SS 2¼e	3	36¾	36½	36½	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	73½	73¼	73½	+ ¼
Am Ice	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Am Internat .20e	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Am Locomo ¾ae	25	22⅝	21¾	21⅞	— ⅝
Am Locom pf 7	1	101½	101½	101½	+1
Am M&Fdy .80	5	16½	16¼	16½	
Am M&Met ¾ae	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Am Metal pf 6 †	100	125¼	125	125	—1
Am News Co 1.80	290	37	36½	36½	— ½
Am Pow & Lt	9	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
Am P&L $6 pf	8	56	55	55	—1
Am P&L $5 pf	2	48⅞	48	48	— ⅝
Am Rad&StS .30e	25	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Am R Mill .60e	15	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
Am RM pf 4½ †	230	73¼	73	73	— ¼
Am Safe Raz 1¾e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	80	31½	31	31	— ¾
Am Smelt & R 2	4	41½	41	41	— ¾
Am Smelt&R pf7†	60	156⅞	158½	158⅞	+ ⅜
Am Snuff pf 6 †	10	150	150	150	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	9	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
Am Stores 1	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
Am Stove 1.20	*2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅝
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	16	163⅜	163⅜	163⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	3	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6 †	470	145½	145	145½	
Am Viscose 2	6	45½	45¼	45½	
Am Viscose pf 5	1	119⅜	119⅛	119⅜	+ ⅞
Am Wat Wks	52	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ¼
Am W & W 1 pf 6 †	1	97	97	97	+1
Am Wool pf 8k	16	89½	88⅞	89	
Am Zinc L & S	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Anaconda Cop1¾e	13	27¾	27⅛	27¾	— ½
Anchor H-G .45e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ½
Anac W&C ¾ae †	5	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
Armour & Co	37	6¼	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	5	97	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅛
ArmstrongCork¾e	6	45½	45¼	45¼	
Artloom Corp .30e	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾e	9	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ½
Assd D Gds1p6 †	30	106¼	106	106	— ¼
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	10	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ¼
Atch T & S F 6	9	67	66¼	66¼	— ⅝
Atch T & S pf 5	2	96¾	96½	96¾	+ ¼
Atl Coast L 1¼e	12	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ¾
AtlG&W Indies 3g	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Atl Refining 1e	7	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	70	113	113	113	
Atlas Corp ½e	14	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
AtlasPowd2¼ae †	80	59½	59¼	59½	+ ¼
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	10	115	115	115	—1
Aust Nichols	4	10	9¾	10	
AustN pfA5½k †	50	73½	72	72	—3
Aviation Corp .10e	21	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾e	21	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ½
Balt & Ohio	16	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	15	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Ban & A pf7½k †	30	64½	63½	64½	+1
Barber Asph ¼e	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Barker Bros ½e	2	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 4	8	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
Beech Airc 1e	9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Bell Airc 1e	14	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ½
Benef Ind Ln .90e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	7	44¾	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	3	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ½
Best Foods 1e	10	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
Beth Steel 4½e	12	63¾	62½	62½	— ⅞
Beth Steel pf 7	2	125	124¾	125	+ ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf 1⅓e	1	51	51	52	
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	22½	22½	22½	
Blaw-Knox .45e	13	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	13	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
BohnAl&Br 2¼e	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
Bono Strs 2	4	46½	46½	46½	— ½
Borden Co 1.20e	2	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
Braniff Airw .60	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
Bridgeport Br 1	19	12	11¾	12	
Briggs Mfg 2	9	39¾	39¼	39½	
Briggs & Strat 3	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+1¼
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	9	20⅝	20½	20½	— ¼
Brunswick-Bal ¼e	1	21½	21¼	21½	
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	28	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
Budd Mfg	9	11⅛	11	11	
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	260	73⅞	73	73	
Budd Wheel ¼ae	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	
BurlingMills1.60a	14	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
BurrAddMach.55e	7	14½	14⅜	14½	
Bush Term ¼ae	4	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Bush TermBpf3k †	300	51½	51¼	51⅜	— ⅛
Butler Bros .45e	13	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Butler Br pf 1½	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
Byers AM Co ¼e	27	15¼	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7 †	340	91	86½	90¼	+4¼
Byron Jackson ¾e	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	2	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	11	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	16	6¾	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾ae	4	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	— ¼
Can DryGAle ¾ae	6	30⅛	29¾	29¾	— ½
Canad Pacific 1e	17	11	11	11	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
Carc C & O 5 †	40	113½	113½	113½	
Case Jl Co ¾ae	2	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Case Jl pf 7 †	50	145½	145½	145½	— ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	49⅜	49¼	49½	— ⅛
Celanese Cp 3-70f	1	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
Celanese 1stpf4¾	2	103	102½	102½	— ¼
Celotex Corp ½	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	270	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	3	21⅜	21½	21½	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Cent R R N J	2	11⅛	11	11	— ½
Cent VioletaS1½e	6	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	15	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Certain-teed pf †	60	113¾	113¼	113¼	— ½
Champ P & F ¾ae	16	29¾	29½	29½	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pf6 †	30	113	113	113	+ ¼
Ches Corp Va .80	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	14	47⅛	47	47	
Chi & Ill	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	— ¼
Chi & E Ill A 2e	2	14¾	14⅜	14⅛	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	12	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Chi Grt Wpf17¾k	3	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
Chi Mail Or .45e	7	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
Chi & No West	43	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	— ½
Chi & NW pf .15e	43	48¾	48	48⅛	— ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool 2	6	19⅞	19½	19½	— ¼
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
Chi Yellow Cab 1	3	15½	15½	15½	— ½
Childs Co	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Chile Cop 1½e †	25	28	28	28	+ ½
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	6	93⅜	93	93	— ½
City I&F 1.20	8	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
City Invest (new)†	100	29¼	28½	28½	—1¾
Clark Equip 2½e	15	46¼	45¾	45¾	— ⅞
Clev Gr B 1½e	2	45	45	45	+ ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Cluett Pea 1¼e	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Coca-Cola 3a	1	163⅛	163⅛	163⅛	—1⅛
Coca-Cola A 3 †	40	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ¾
Colgate-Plm ½aa	2	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¾
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	18	18	18	
Col & South †	200	20	19¾	20	
Col&South 1pf †	30	20	20	20	— ⅛
ColB'castA 1.20e	3	33¼	33	33	— ¼
ColB'castB 1.20e	2	32¾	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
ColumG&El .20e	135	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	89¾	89½	89¾	+ ¾
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	80	81½	81	81½	+ ½
Colum Carbon 4	2	91	91	91	
Comi Credit 2	6	42⅜	42	42	— ⅛

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day's sales	349,380
1944 volume to date	203,854,532
1943 volume to date	232,764,237

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Comi Cred pf 4½	1	108	108	108	+1⅛
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	4	48⅛	48	48	— ⅜
Comi Solvents .30e	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	16	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	
Com'wlth&South	43	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 3¾k	15	89	88¼	89	+ ¾
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	50	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
Cons Copper	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
Conc Edison 1.60	94	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Cons Edis pf 5	2	107¾	1.7½	107½	— ¼
Cons Film Ind	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
Cons Film pf ¾k	2	25	25	25	
Cons Laund .60e	3	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
Cons Nat Gas 1a	9	31¾	31½	31⅝	
Cons RR Cuba pf	5	15½	14¼	14¼	—1
Cons Vultee 2	33	16⅞	16⅜	16½	— ½
Cons Vul pf 1¼	5	24¾	24⅜	24¾	
Consol'n Coal	1	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	
ConsumP pf4½ †	30	109	109	109	
Container Cp 1½e	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Cont Bak ½e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
Cont Can ¾ae	8	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ¼
Cont Dia Fib .40e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ½
Cont Motors .45e	25	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
Cont Oil Del .90e	8	28½	28¼	28½	
Cont Steel ¾ae	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
Cooper-Bess ¾e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
CopperweldStl .80	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
Corn Exch 2.40	60	53	53	53	
Corn Prod 2.60	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
Cornell-D-E .60e	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Coty Inc .15e	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	9	25¼	25	25¼	
Crane Co pf 5 †	40	108½	108	108½	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 1½	2	25	25	25	— ½
Crosley Corp ¾ae	30	25⅝	25	25	— ⅝
Crown Cork&S ¾ae	5	36¼	36⅛	36⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	2	19	18⅞	19	
Crown Zel pf 5 †	50	102¼	102	102	
Crucible Steel 3g	1	36	36	36	
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
Cuba R R pf †	50	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
Cuban-A Sug 1e	3	15⅝	15½	15½	
Cudahy Pack .30e	1	24⅞	27⅞	24⅞	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	73	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	54½	54½	54½	— ½
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	128	128	128	
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	38	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1¼e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Davega Stores .30e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ½
Davison Chem 1e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2e	2	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	3	31½	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅞
Del Lack & West	26	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	11	20¾	20½	20⅝	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	70	38⅞	38	38	—1½
Diam Match 1½	2	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅜
DiamMatch pf1½	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	
Diam T Motor 1	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	8	32½	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup ½e	2	18½	18½	18½	
Dixie C A 2½ †	30	47½	47	47½	
Doehler Die 1¾e	3	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Dome Mines 1.20h	3	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
Douglas Airc 5g	18	71	69½	70	— ¼
Dow Chem 3	1	126¾	126¾	126¾	
Dresser Mfg 1e	8	42	41¾	41¾	— ½
Dunhill Int	8	12⅜	12½	12⅜	— ⅜
Duplan Corp .40e	1	17	17	17	— ½
du Pont de N 3¾ae	6	156¼	156	156¼	+ ¼
Eagle Pich L .45e	6	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	6	38¾	38	38	— ¾
East S Stl .20e	5	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	1	166	165¾	166	+ ¼
East Kodak pf6 †	10	188	188	188	
Eaton Mfg 3	2	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ⅝
Edis Bros St .80a	2	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Elastic S Nut ¾ae	4	14	14	14	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite1½e	3	44¾	44⅝	44⅝	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1e	9	13	13	13	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	32	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	16	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	6	92¼	92	92	— ¼
El Storage Bat 2	2	44¾	44½	44½	— ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	2	33	33	33	— ⅜
EmersonElMfg.55e	3	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Endicott-John 3	1	65	65	65	+ ¾
Eng Pub Service	32	15¼	14⅝	14⅜	— ⅜
EPS$5½pf5½z †	140	100½	100	100½	+ ¼
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	10	102½	102½	102½	+1
Erie R R ½e	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct ½e	50	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	12	64½	64	64¼	
Equit Off Bldg	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
EurekaVCleaner½	3	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
EvansProducts ⅜e	3	12½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	12	44½	43½	43½	— ⅞
Exchange Buf .35e	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	22	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	3	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
Fed Mogul .85e	1	23½	23½	23½	
Fed MotTruck .40	4	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
Federat D Strs1½	11	29⅜	29	29	— ¼
Ferro Enam ¾ae	2	26½	26	26	— ¾
Fid P Ins 1.60a	2	50	50	50	
FirestoneT&R1½e	4	51½	51	51	— ½
First Nat Strs2½	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼
Flintkote .45e	3	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
Florsheim Sh A 2	2	30	30	30	
Foster Wheel ¼ae	6	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅞
FostWh6pf 1½ †	30	22¾	22¾	22¾	
FranciscoSugar½e	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	3	32	32	32	
Fruehauf T 1.20e	2	40⅛	40	40	—1
FruehaufTpf4½z †	60	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ½
Gair Robert .30g	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	2	16	15¾	15¾	
Gamewell 2¼ae †	160	45¼	45	45¼	— ¼
Gardner Denver 1	10	17¼	16¾	17	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind .40	9	7⅜	7	7	
Gaylord Cont ½aa	4	20½	20	20	— ½
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	1	54½	54½	54½	— ¼
Gen Baking .60	7	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Gen Bronze 30e	8	10	10	10	
Gen Cable	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable pf7k †	100	100¾	100	100½	+ ½
Gen Cigar 1	5	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ¾
Gen Elec 1.40	34	38¾	38½	38⅝	
Gen Foods 1.60	5	42¾	42½	42½	— ¼
Gen G & El A	18	31⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
Gen Motors 2¼ae	28	64⅛	63⅜	63⅝	— ½
Gen Motors pf 5	3	129	129	129	
Gen Out Adv ½e	6	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ½
Gen Prec Eq 1	3	22⅝	22½	22½	
Gen Print Ink .30e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Gen Real&Ut(new)	15	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90e	2	23⅜	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Gen Shoe ¾ae	*1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	560	92⅜	91	91	— ½
Gen Tel 1.60	3	25⅞	25¾	25¾	
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Gillette Saf R .80	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .90e	21	20⅛	19¾	20	— ¼
Glidden Co .90e	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
Goebel Brew .20	8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Gobel Adolf	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	270	127¼	125½	126	
Goodrich BF 1½e	4	51½	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R 2	8	48½	48⅛	48⅛	— ½
Gotn Hosiery ½gg	3	17	17	17	
Graham-Paige Mot	78	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	
Granite C S .175e	73	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	25	40⅛	39¾	39¾	— ½
Gt West Sug 1.80e	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	1	154	154	154	— ½
Greyhound Corp 1	11	22	21¾	21¾	
Grum Airc En 1e	11	21⅝	20¾	20¾	— ⅝
Guantan Sugar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Guantan Sug pf †	70	166	163	166	+3
Gulf Mob & Ohio	4	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ¼
Gulf M&O pf2½e	3	55¾	55¼	55¼	— ¾
Gulf Oil 1a	2	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
Hack W pfA13¼ †	250	28¼	28	28¼	
Hall WF Print 1	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	3	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
Hat Corp AmA¼e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Hayes Indust ¾ae	47	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅝
Hayes Mfg	18	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
HazelAtlasGl5 †	40	108	107¼	107¼	— ⅝
Hecht Co 1.20	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
Hercules Pow1½e	3	56	85¾	86	+1
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	122	122	122	+1
Hinde&D Pap 1e	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
Hollander&Son 1e	5	17¼	17	17¼	
Holland Furn 2	6	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅜
Holly Sugar 1	9	17¾	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks

By the Associated Press

Saturday	55.5	Prev. day	55.5
Month ago	53.5	Year ago	50.4
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Homestake Min	4	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ⅜
Houd-Hers A 2½	6	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅜
Houd-Hers B ¾e	5	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ¼
HoustonL&P 3.60	5	69⅜	68½	68½	— ¾
Houston Oil	26	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Howe Sound 1⅓e	5	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ¼
Hudson Motor .30e	25	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Hupp Motor	11	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	3	30	29⅞	30	
Illinois Central	4	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅜
Ill Cent pf	6	41	40	40	—1
IndplsPw

La Follette View Interpreted As Drive Against New 'League'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Within a year the United States may be in a new League of Nations.

The outcome will depend to considerable degree on the selective power of American voters in 32 states where crucial Senate vacancies occur in this election.

Nationalists and pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists are running for seats in a number of these vacancies and already the shadowy outline of the great new battle over joining a "Dumbarton Oaks" world organization is appearing.

A week-end statement of Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., (Prog.) of Wisconsin, is interpreted by many observers here as outlining a new form of nationalism which will seek to obstruct the United States from entering a league, just as Mr. La Follette's father fought the old League.

Bid for Leadership?

Senator La Follette seemingly makes a bid for the new nationalist leadership by denouncing both President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for an alleged "conspiracy of silence" on foreign affairs, attacking alleged "imperial designs of Mr. Churchill and the Soviet drive for power of Mr. Stalin" and under the cloak of liberalism and democracy urging the United States to keep its cloak free of foreign entanglements.

Put in somewhat different form this is the same argument advanced by the isolationist Chicago Tribune. It boils down to opposition to approve the new Dumbarton Oaks proposal until all the bitterly controversial territorial issues of the world are settled.

"The meetings held in secret at Dumbarton Oaks . . . did not even mention the great problems involved in Europe, Asia or Africa," Senator La Follette declared.

Vital Issues Pending

If America's entry into a new league depends on initial settlement of the Irish, Polish, and Indian question it may never join, Republican and Democratic leaders of the Dumbarton Oaks proposal here argue.

It is the obvious purpose of the Administration to try to get Senate treaty ratification of the broad outlines of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals by themselves.

Then at a later date, the question of how and to what degree American armed force would be put at the disposal of the new league would be offered to Congress separately.

By this procedure, the second matter would require simply a majority veto of both Houses, instead of the two-thirds vote of the Senate alone, under treaty procedure.

Old Battle Recalled

When the original League was offered to the Senate, it was presented all in one package. It was rejected by log-rolling methods.

There are preliminary signs now that the same battle will break out, and the Administration obviously hopes to profit by Woodrow Wilson's mistakes.

Foreign affairs are playing an increasing part in the election and will overshadow other issues for some independent voters.

Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota threatens to bolt the Republican Party, and insists 11 Senators who are "rabid obstructionists" are now seeking re-election. Eight of these are Republicans, he declares, 3 Democrats.

Clear Stand Demanded

Governor Dewey has scheduled another speech shortly on foreign affairs. In general terms he has already given his support to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

So, incidentally, has Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, one of the most widely known G. O. P. isolationists in Congress.

Independents suspicious of G. O. P. motives demand more specific statements, and positive repudiation of isolationist elements supporting Mr. Dewey.

On the east coast the influential New York Times has just announced support for Mr. Roosevelt over Mr. Dewey, although it opposed a third term. It makes its decision on the foreign affairs issue.

On the west coast, Bartley C. Crum, California leader for Wendell L. Willkie, has likewise announced support for Mr. Roosevelt, based on the same arguments. Mr. Willkie, leading Republican advocate of internationalism, was not invited, it is recalled, to the Republican convention at Chicago.

Mr. Crum expresses disappointment with the Republican foreign affairs plank, recalling the experience under President Harding.

"The Chairman of the Finance Committee and the Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Republican Party," Mr. Crum is quoted as saying, "both presumably in office with Mr. Dewey's approval, have a long list of nationalistic isolation."

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Lehman Sees Co-op Policies Aid to UNRRA

CHICAGO (AP)—Herbert H. Lehman, director general of the United Nations Relief and rehabilitation Administration, told the Co-operative Centennial Congress the "application of the co-operative principles will facilitate the relief and rehabilitation and promote enduring peace."

The message from the former New York Governor was presented to the Congress by Dr. Lincoln Clark of the UNRRA staff. It said in part:

"It is expected that the governments of some liberated nations receiving UNRRA supplies will place on the co-operatives part of the responsibility for distribution of supplies.

"The Rochdale co-operative policies of no discrimination because of race, creed or political belief and of no exploitation of the many by the few are the very bases of the policies of UNRRA. Their application will facilitate relief and rehabilitation and promote enduring peace."

(The policies Mr. Lehman referred to were those set forth at the founding of the first co-operative 100 years ago in Rochdale, England.)

Dr. Vojta Beneš, senator in the Republic of Czechoslovakia and brother of President Eduard Beneš, declared the co-ops would be one of the first instruments of democracy to be restored in Czechoslovakia. He said he had been in close association with the movement in that country for 35 years.

H. H. Kung, Vice-President and Finance Minister of China, said in a telegram, "the Democratic principles of the Rochdale movement are in harmony with the fundamental philosophy of world commonwealth taught by our great teacher, Confucius. They have proved to be the torchlight of our times and should become the cornerstone of enduring peace and prosperity among nations."

Plant Managers

Above: Hugo W. Liebert, appointed general manager of the tractor plants of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. Below: Fred S. Mackey, named general works manager of the firm's general machinery plants.

Am. Telephone Net in Quarter $2.18 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and principal telephone subsidiaries reported net income of $43,444,122 for the quarter ended Aug. 31, or $2.18 a share, compared with $46,216,621, or $2.38 a share, for the same period of 1943.

A. T. & T., the parent company, reported net income of $40,898,000 for the three months ended Sept. 30, or $2.13 a share, against $42,730,220, or $2.28 a share, for the like quarter of last year.

Walter S. Gifford, president, said in a letter to stockholders that shortages of equipment and other factors had restricted installation of the number of telephones to 181,000 in the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with 1,042,000 in the same period of 1943.

He added that the volume of telephone business is at a record high and continues to increase. Mr. Gifford said all instruments essential to the war effort have been installed promptly.

Mr. Gifford reported that the Bell System's manufacturing branch has been allowed to resume the making of a limited number of telephones, but that this is expected to provide service for "only about one third of the 1,350,000 persons who want telephone service and are unable to get it."

The consolidated earnings report of the Bell System showed operating revenues of $440,282,548 for the three months ended Aug. 31, against $413,085,305 for the same period of 1943. Federal income and excess profits taxes amounted to $68,722,170, compared with $57,412,762 for the three months ended Aug. 31, 1943.

Consolidated net earnings for the twelve months ended Aug. 31 were $176,128,489, or $8.95 a share, compared with $182,878,362 or $9.42 a share for the preceding year.

Bright Postwar Trade Outlook Boosts U. S. Ship Tonnage Goal

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Admiral Land's call this month for 7,000,000 deadweight tons of dry cargo ships for the American merchant marine after the war is an increase over the estimate of WSA's own planning committee recently published. And the guesses on the desirable size of the U. S. postwar cargo fleet have, in fact, shown a tendency to increase in the last year.

This is probably in part due to growing realization of the prospective size of American postwar foreign trade. Reconstruction needs in Europe and Russia, and a world-wide trend toward industrialization, have steadily increased the prospect for exports, while the import prospects are increased, both by the hope of a much livelier industrial economy after the war, and by the possibility that U. S. raw material resources, once adequate for the U. S. industrial system, may have to be supplemented by imports.

Cargo Space Needs Increasing

Another reason why the guesses as to U. S. postwar cargo shipping tonnage needs continue to be stepped up is the acute shortage of cargo ships at present and for the transitional period between V-E Day and victory over Japan. This tends to make shipping men think in larger terms as it may tend later on to make everyone act on a larger scale. "Trade follows the flag," and as the war in the Pacific develops, it may open the way, particularly in China, for a vast increase in postwar shipping requirements.

All hands agree that there can be no cutbacks in shipbuilding for many months as there will be no decrease but an increase in the requirements for cargo space. Last summer the Joint Chiefs of Staff put in an urgent request for 2,500,000 more tons of ships. Winston Churchill referred repeatedly in his recent speech to the Commons to the bottleneck of shipping. Last month eight nations agreed to continue the Combined Shipping Board for at least six months after the war is over—an agreement which in itself seems a refutation of the belief that cargo requirements will drop suddenly the moment hostilities cease.

600 Ships on Order

The new Victory ships will probably constitute the bulk of the post-war cargo fleet of 7,000,000 tons called for this week by Admiral Land. Somewhere round 600 of these are already on order, which would come to something over 6,000,000 tons, of which only about 1,000,000 tons have been delivered so far. Somewhere round 38,000,000 tons of Liberties have been delivered, but losses have brought the fleet down to round 35,000,000 tons. By the time it reaches the 50,000,000 tons now imagined as the post-war total, probably 10,000,000 tons of this will be in Victory ships.

Basically there are four types of ships in the American merchant marine.

First consists of a scattering of the ancient hulks, many of them Hog Islanders, with which the United States entered the war.

Second are the so-called Commission ships, or C-1's C-2's, and C-3's, construction of which was started under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 at the rate of 50 a year or one a week, a rate since considerably increased. These are the finest cargo ships built, costing around $300 a ton.

The Liberty ships, originally called the "ugly ducklings," were built around the design of the British "Northeastern Tramp," redesigned slightly for mass production and fitted with a reciprocating engine of 2,500 indicated horsepower which could be turned out in volume while the country's turbine and reduction gear making facilities were pre-occupied with naval work.

Advantages of the Liberty

When turbine engines were available, the Victory ship was designed to use them. The Victory is only a few feet wider and longer than the Liberty, but one model carries a 6,000-shaft-horsepower turbine and the other a 8,500-shaft-horsepower engine, to give 15½ and 16½ knots respectively, as against only about 11 for the Liberty. For long hauls this makes two Victory ships able to carry the cargo of three Liberties (due to the 50 per cent greater speed) and in some cases the gain is even more because the Victory is fast enough to ply in some cases without convoy.

Victory design involved many problems. The greater speed required extensive model basin tests for hull resistance. Beam had to be made 62 feet instead of 63 to fit most of the shipyards.

The ship is generally better equipped than the Liberty. A much larger generator capacity runs winches for much more capacious booms, which are set further apart to clear farther over the ship's edge. Refrigerated space is 5,000 cubic feet against 1,900, which will be a great advantage in Pacific trips and equator crossings.

The Victory ships are roughly speaking about half way in quality and speed between the stodgy but mass-produced Liberty ships and the sleek but expensive Commission ships. But the Victories will probably be the best the American merchant marine has for several years, for the simple reason that Army and Navy have been taking all the Commission ships as fast as delivered, for troop ships, assault ships, and so on, and there appears very little likelihood that they will be handed back.

WPB Relaxes Rigid Curbs On Lumber

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Relaxation of the rigid controls on lumber were announced by the War Production Board yesterday following reports that small mills might be forced into shut-downs by the regulations.

Without substantially changing the status of the better grades of lumber and larger mills, the revisions provide for a freer flow of hardwoods and lower grades of other lumber, and permit small mills to make sales on orders without priority rating or government certificate.

Lumber distributors may also buy and sell on unrated and uncertified orders if the lumber originates in small mills, although such transactions may not interfere with the filling of certified orders.

The drastic lumber controls issued this summer required mills to set aside certain percentages of their cut for various specified uses—military, industry, farm, etc. Purchases in some cases fell short of the amounts thus held in reserve, so that lumber backed up at the mills. Some small operators said they could not continue production under the rules.

The five WPB "directions" which control West Coast and western pine region species, California redwood, southern yellow pine and cypress were changed so that the small-class mills may fill uncertified and unrated orders of consumers as well as distributors. The new rules also require a set-aside of only 40 per cent of all redwood, instead of 60 per cent.

The following low grades of such lumber, as well as all species not covered by the five "directions," may be received and sold by lumber distribution yards on uncertified and unrated orders: No. 4 or lower grades of Douglas fir, southern yellow pine, western hemlock and Sitka spruce; "E" grade of Douglas fir and western hemlock; redwood dunnage and No. 3 or lower grades of cypress. All hardwoods were similarly freed.

Bowles Says Full Employment Is Government Responsibility

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The final responsibility for seeing to it that total investment (private, municipal, state and Federal) is sufficient to support full employment rests with the Federal Government, OPA Administrator Chester Bowles said yesterday.

Mr. Bowles was one of several Government officials who outlined their views on a proposal by James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, that the Government underwrite the business structure of the nation whenever anticipated investment falls below a $40,000,000,000 annual level. This objective Mr. Patton proposes to accomplish through direct Federal loans and a public works program.

Federal Aid Called Essential

"While Federal underwriting of total investment is not the only measure required to convert our economy to full peacetime activity," Mr. Bowles said in a letter made public by Mr. Patton, "it is an essential element in a postwar program for full employment.

"We should of course, do everything possible to encourage increased investment of risk capital by private business."

Mr. Bowles also held that one of the most important aspects of the program advanced by Mr. Patton, which the Senate has been asked to consider in legislative form, "is that if private business were assured that the Government stood ready, through public investment, to underwrite the huge markets that go with full production and full employment, there might be very little need for the Government actually to undertake investment above the normal amount involved in immediately essential public works."

Senator Robert Wagner (D) of New York told Mr. Patton, that his proposal "seems to offer a practical, realistic basis for a program to assure full employment and production in the transition and postwar periods," and that he was giving it "careful consideration."

Acting Secretary of the Interior Michael W. Straus advised Mr. Patton that his approach to the problem ". . . has considerable merit."

Perkins View of RFC Loans

Secretary of Labor Perkins said Mr. Patton's suggestion that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation make supplementary loans up to the amount that private and governmental investment falls below $40,000,000,000 "is not likely to be effective."

The RFC, she said, has not succeeded heretofore in making loans even up to the extent of its present permitted maximum.

But Secretary Perkins commended Mr. Patton "for having taken the first steps in initiating positive legislative activity" toward high and stable employment.

Leo T. Crowley, director of the Foreign Economic Administration, while in favor of the basic objectives of Mr. Patton's proposal, said provision should be made for revising annually the $40,000,000,000 estimated investment need, to conform to business conditions.

Mr. Patton, in disclosing the responses to his suggestion, also took occasion to criticize a recent Brookings Institution report on probable postwar income, asserting it "smacks of defeatism, contains numerous errors in analysis and lends comfort to reactionaries." The Brookings study concluded that the probable annual figure for 1947 is about $123,000,000,000, in contrast to other public estimates ranging up from $140,000,000,000.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week was a matter of little volume and less trend. On Monday, having reached roughly the trading levels of the summer, the market had a bit of a "technical" shake-out on Tuesday, led by the steels, then the rails, and then the aircraft shares, the latter being perhaps somewhat "over-bought" after their recent strength. By Wednesday, however, the losses had been about all recovered, and the aircrafts and steels had led the recovery, joined by the airline shares. For the rest of the week the market was chiefly one of specialties.

Softness in the rails was presumably due to opposition of the Office of Price Administration and of the Office of Economic Stabilization to the attempt by the railroads to get their war-time freight rate increases reinstated next January. The OPA favored the suspension of the rates in March, 1943. Hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission for their reinstatement commence on Monday, Oct. 23.

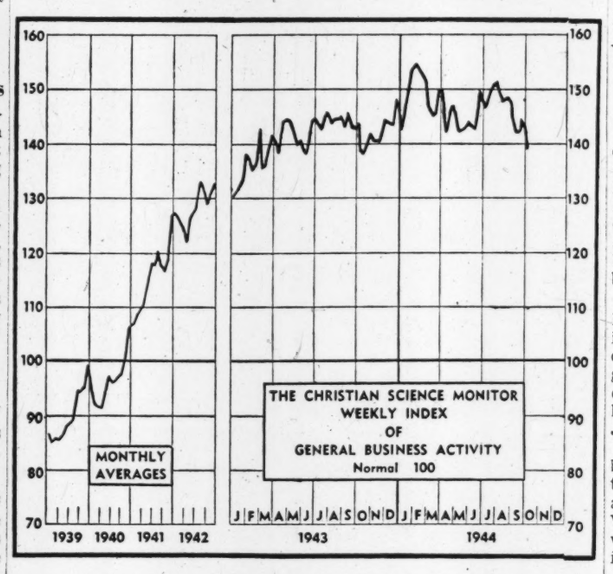
"Money in circulation" increased to $24,000,000,000. At the time of Pearl Harbor it was approximately $11,000,000,000. And gold stocks dropped to $20,725,000,000, the lowest figure since 1940.

With the volume of new corporate offerings continuing large, Washington has the investment banking firms in a bit of a spot. The requirement for competitive bidding tends to cut down the number of syndicates interested in a new issue, sometimes to one. However, when that happens, the attentive Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice writes it down as one more bit of alleged evidence of collusion. The suit against Wall Street investment banking firms is said to have been put off only until after the elections, after the fuss kicked up about the railroad anti-trust case having been brought for political purposes.

Preoccupation of those attending the National Foreign Trade Convention here seems to have been the question of how long government controls will remain on foreign trade after the war, and the most common answer seems to be "A long time." Meeting of the Tanners' Council brought into the news the curious contrast between the tanners, who want hide controls continued, to avoid post-war speculative price fluctuations in hides, and the hide importers, who want the controls lifted as early as possible.

H. F.

Monitor Business Index Shows Substantial Decline in Week



A substantial decline was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the week ended Oct. 7 to 138.6 (prel.) from 143.5 for the preceding week. The decline carried the index to a level only slightly above that of a year ago, when it stood at 138.5 for the week ended Oct. 9.

Losses were recorded for the three components with miscellaneous freight carloadings showing the sharpest setback on a percentage basis. Bank debits outside New York City also declined sharply while production of electricity eased only slightly from the previous week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct. 7.* 1944	Sept. 30, 1944	Oct. 9, 1943
Combined index	138.6	143.5	138.5
Bk debits outside NYC	172.2	179.8	167.2
Elec power production	126.4	126.5	132.0
Misc carloadings	117.3	124.3	116.3

*Preliminary

Canadian Pacific Dividend

MONTREAL (AP)—The Canadian Pacific Railway has declared a dividend of 50 cents on the common stock, payable in Canadian money on Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 1. The company said the dividend is based on 1944 earnings. Previous payment was 50 cents on March 31, the first since 1932 when 31¼ cents was paid.

Veterans Administration Explains Basic Arrangements for G. I. Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Veterans Administration, saddled with the most complex lending problem in the nation's history, has just made public for the first time an explanation of the basic interest and guarantee arrangements for loans to veterans under the G. I. bill of rights.

At the same time, Harold W. Breining, assistant administrator in charge of finance and insurance, denied assertions of some banking groups that the bill and the final draft of regulations will lay the homecoming servicemen open to Jerry-builders and land sharks.

Emphasizing that not only the bill but the tentative regulations to govern the administration of it are necessarily complicated, the VA explained how the bill would work under the two separate lending plans.

One of these, section 501, provides for loans to be made by anyone, with the Veterans Administration guaranteeing up to 50 per cent, and the guaranteed part not to exceed $2,000. The VA will pay the first year's interest on the part it guarantees. The alternate, section 505, provides for 100 per cent Federal guarantee or insurance of the money loaned, with a selected Federal agency making, guaranteeing or insuring the principal loan and the VA limited to an additional $2,000 or 20 per cent of the total.

Taking loans of $10,000 as examples, the VA offered this explanation:

Under Section 501:
Loan: $10,000
Lender: Anyone
Interest: 4 per cent, or $400 a year with the provisions that the VA will pay $80 representing the first year's interest at 4 per cent on $2,000, the amount guaranteed by the VA.

Under section 505:
Loan: $10,000
Lender: A federal agency
Interest (Paid by veteran): 4½ per cent plus ½ per cent insurance charge, on $8,000 of the total amount loaned; 4 per cent interest on the remaining $2,000. Thus the veteran will pay annual interest of $400 on $8,000 and $80 on $2,000 for a total of $480. He still will get the same prepayment by the VA of the first year's interest on its part in the loan.

Either of these borrowing opportunities is open to the veteran. Some bankers have raised the contention that the first plan, with no provision for Federal Housing Authority inspection or appraisal on any building bought or built, does not provide the veteran with proper guards against crooked builders or crooked real estate dealers. VA emphasizes, however, that, before it completes the regulations for loans to the service personnel, adequate guards will be set up.

Continental Can Acquisition

NEW YORK (AP) — The assets and business of Mono Service Co. of Newark has been acquired for cash by Continental Can Co., and will be operated as a division of the can company, Carle C. Conway, president of Continental said. About $3,000,000 was involved in the transaction.

Portland, Ore., Issue $12,000,000 Offered

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Public offering was made today of $12,000,000 Portland, Ore., sewage disposal bonds by a group headed by Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago.

The bonds, bearing interest coupons ranging from 1 to 3 per cent, were priced to yield from 0.70 to 1.20 per cent according to maturity and on a dollar basis from 93¾ to 100 and interest.

80 P. C. of Canner, Cutter Beef Go to Armed Forces

WASHINGTON (AP)—Meat packers operating under Federal inspection have been instructed by the War Food Administration to set aside 80 per cent of all canner and cutter beef for government procurement. The announcement said the action was taken to obtain quantities essential to overseas military operations and other war uses.

The order, effective Oct. 15, is similar to a set-aside regulation in effect Jan. 30 to April 30, suspended when sufficient canning beef became obtainable for war requirements.

WPB Outlines Plans To Lift Curbs On Copper, Lead, Zinc

NEW YORK (AP)—The War Production Board in the past week briefly outlined programs for the removal of virtually all controls over the use of copper, lead and zinc after V-day in Europe.

Deliveries of refined copper to manufacturing plants dropped 21,461 tons during September to a total of 118,054 tons shipped. Use of foreign copper decreased 21,318 tons during the month, indicating a substantial increase in the government-owned stockpile, industry circles said.

Demand for lead was in good volume and was expected to show further improvement as the deadline neared for making application for foreign lead allotments. Government-owned stockpiles continue to decline each month as larger quantities of foreign metal are channeled into domestic consumption.

Zinc consumers were just above covering needs during the week, industry sources said. Stocks of slab zinc of all grades increased 2,056 tons during September to a new high of 243,749 tons. Another increase is expected this month.

Steel circles continued discussion of the need for putting sheet mills which have been making plates back to rolling sheets because sheet demand still is exceptionally large while cutbacks and cancellations have curtailed plate buying.

New business in plates was expected to decline because shipyards are not adding to their inventories and evidently want to keep their stocks to a minimum.

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Mrs. Luce Accuses Roosevelt Of Long Silence on Axis Threat

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 16 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut described President Roosevelt Oct. 14 as "the world's leading isolationist and appeaser" from 1933 to 1939."

In a speech released by Republican National Headquarters, prepared for delivery to a Republican rally at Candle Tabernacle and for broadcast over an Indiana radio network, the Connecticut Congresswoman said:

"We were never once presented, by our President, with the true facts concerning the long-term physical, economic and spiritual dangers to our nation in an Axis victory.

"No, no, no, Mr. Roosevelt was no Churchill, who dared risk public disfavor to warn his country . . . that war with Hitler's Germany was probably inevitable after Munish, and certainly necessary after Dunkirk.

"But why did Mr. Roosevelt never tell the American people the truth about the meaning of an Axis military victory—the truth that would have meant a patriot's call to arms after Dunkirk? Why? Because to do so would have meant an abrupt reversal of both character and policy on his part. For all through the years when Mussolini and Hitler were rising—from 1933 to 1939—Mr. Roosevelt had been the world's leading isolationist and appeaser. . . .

"As for his appeasement policies toward Japan—why, do you remember the terrible and significant incident of the Panay, the American gunboat wantonly sunk by the Japs in the Yangtse? That's where Japan first tried out Mr. Roosevelt as an appeaser and found him quite satisfactory.

Book, Magazine Firms Must Cut Newsprint Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—In a move designed to relieve the overworked paper mills, the War Production Board has directed book, magazine and greeting card publishers and commercial printers to reduce their present paper inventories by approximately 15 per cent.

With inventory ceilings of Oct. 1, 1944, as the base, commercial printers and graphic arts publishers are required to reduce their inventories by 5 per cent in October and an additional 10 per cent in November.

Washington Girls' Problem Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—High-school principals and others back home were urged today by the managers of Arlington Farms, home of 8,000 Government girls, to help keep immature girls away from Washington.

The appeal came in the wake of the murder of 17-year-old Dorothy Berrum of Wisconsin and was voiced at Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference by Miss Leone M. Johnson, Director at Maine Hall.

Miss Johnson, who has had wide experience in private schools, said restrictions in the temporary Government dormitories are adequate but not "petty."

Denouncing proposals for sending all girls under 20 back home, she said there is need for more care in judging a girl's maturity before she comes to Washington to work.

"Even examination of school attendance records would help," she said.

The Civil Service brings a few girls to Washington at the age of 16 from commuting distances, but in most cases the lowest age limit is 17½. Median age for all girls housed at Arlington Farms is 22.

Magazine Declares Dewey For Lower Air-Mail Fees

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The magazine American Aviation says in its current edition that Thomas E. Dewey favors lowering of air-mail rates.

Further, it said in a story which it reported was approved by Republican Party officials, the G. O. P. presidential nominee opposes the theory of a "chosen instrument" or single carrier and favors a forceful international air policy for this country.

Henry May

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Henry May, who has just passed on, was one of the founders of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Corporation.

Mr. May began working at the age of 12, and rose to prominence in the Horatio Alger tradition. His first job, as errand boy to George N. Pierce, paid $1.50 a week. Within a few years he became Mr. Pierce's partner in the George N. Pierce Company, which manufactured tricycles and, later, bicycles.

When the firm expanded and began to produce automobiles, it became known as the Pierce-Arrow Motor Corporation, and Mr. May was elected its vice-president and general manager.

Store Sales Rise in August

WASHINGTON (AP) — August sales of independent retailers, except department stores, were eight per cent above sales for the same month a year ago, the census bureau reported. Department store sales were up 16 per cent, and sales of wholesalers increased six per cent.

New Army Mortar Fires As Rifle When Desired

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Use of a new 60-mm. infantry mortar which can be fired either in the conventional lobbed manner or in a rifle-like flat trajectory was disclosed by the Army yesterday.

The "one-man" mortar, weighing only 20 pounds, consists of a tube, base plate and firing mechanism. It is equipped with a trigger, making possible its use as a flat trajectory weapon. [Conventional mortars usually are fired by dropping the projectile into the muzzle, the propellant explosive detonating when the projectile seats at the bottom of the up-ended tube.]

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Churches Plan Big Outlay In Postwar Era

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 16 (AP)—Protestant churches in America will spend $500,000,000 in the immediate postwar period for construction and renovation of church buildings throughout the country, the Committee on Church Architecture of the United Lutheran Church in America reported in a prospectus to be submitted to the 14th biennial convention tomorrow.

Unanimous approval was given the statement on religious liberty, adopted by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America last March 21. The document, copies of which have been sent to President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, call for "the right of individuals everywhere to religious liberty, subject only to the maintenance of public order and security."

A budget of $1,790,000 for Lutheran world action in 1945, nearly triple the $622,000 being currently expended, was approved by the Convention as Delegates which voted in favor of a new constitution greatly augmenting activities of the National Lutheran Council, which administers the funds.

Changes approved included: Inauguration of an American mission agency, co-ordinating all mission work done by the eight church groups involved; setting up of a recruitment and placement bureau to fill church needs for leaders and workers; institution of a student and youth educational bureau, and a special services group to administer to needs of seamen, handicapped persons, prisoners of war, and others.

Nazi Prisoners Total 570,185 Since D-Day

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 16

Allied armies have captured at least 570,185 prisoners since D-Day, with 400,185 of them held by the four American armies in the field.

Latest official totals on the campaign since June 6:

U. S. First Army	194,718
U. S. Third Army	96,155
U. S. Seventh Army	90,000
U. S. Ninth Army	19,312
British Second Army	78,681
Canadian First Army	72,392
French Forces of the Interior with British and Canadian armies	18,927
Total	570,185

Two other armies are in the field, but their prisoners have not been announced. These are the First Allied Air-Borne Army in Holland and the French First Army before the Belfort Gap. All totals except that of the U. S. First Army are several days behind the actual count.

'Marines of Literature' Give 'Lift' to G. I.'s in Outposts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 16—"Marines of literature" is the name given to colorful United Service Organizations scrap-books by their originator, Mrs. Walter Kolasa of this city. As quickly as bases are established in the most remote of outposts, the U. S. O. scrapbooks are shipped to the men assigned to maintain those stations.

"When a United Nations' fighting front is extended, the scrapbooks are sent to that area, proving to our men that the home front is with them every inch of the way," says Mrs. Kolasa, now National Director of the U. S. O. Scrapbook Service. Over 300,000 scrapbooks have been shipped to the men overseas.

Mrs. Kolasa conceived the idea of making scrapbooks on that memorable Dec. 7. As she stood by the window of her home in the Berkeley Hills and looked over the San Francisco Bay to the Golden Gate, she knew that ships, bringing injured servicemen from the war zones, would some day appear on that horizon.

Wants to Help

She was filled with the thought, "What can I do to bring those boys a bit of happiness while they are in the hospital?" She answered her question by making scrapbooks—books which were lightweight, easy to handle, and full of entertaining reading material.

When the first convoys reached their San Francisco port, Mrs. Kolasa's scrapbooks were waiting to bring inspiration, amusement, and joy to the boys in the service. So popular and well-received were these books that in June, 1942, the project was undertaken on a large-scale, nationwide basis by the U. S. O.

Occupying minimum shipping space, the books soon found their way to distant parts of the world, where they have become the reading companions of the Allied invasion forces.

The first books were composed entirely of complete serial stories clipped from magazines. Variety in the scrapbooks came as the boys in service made suggestions concerning the reading material they most desired and enjoyed.

Books of short stories soon appeared. At the request of boys serving in the "thick of action," with only moments of leisure, books of short, short stories were added. Then came scrapbooks dealing exclusively with natural science, athletics, biographies, and autobiographies. Books of cartoons, crossword puzzles, and just plain "hodge-podge" have found particular favor among the boys in the hospitals.

Library Available

When shipped abroad, the books are usually packed in groups of fifties. A complete library is then available to meet varied tests and interests.

Mrs. Kolasa emphasizes the fact that anyone may become a part of this home-front activity by going to a local U. S. O. center and securing the red, white, and blue standardized U. S. O. scrapbook. This book is taken home by the volunteer who fills it with recreational, entertaining reading material. When the book is complete, it may be returned to the U. S. O. center for distribution.

Volunteers throughout the United States have given unselfishly of their time and energy to the making of these books. Members of clubs, churches, civic, and patriotic organizations, under the direction of the U. S. O., have helped build and maintain morale through their contributions of scrapbooks.

V.F.W. Prepare to Expand Kansas City Headquarters

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 16 (AP)—Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States are preparing to expand their national headquarters here to accommodate an organization of 2,000,000 overseas war veterans before the end of 1945, Jean A. Brunner, Forest Hills, N. Y., Commander in Chief, announced yesterday.

"Our membersip rapidly is nearing the 1,000,000-mark," he said in a prepared statement released by the V. F. W., and if the war in the European theater should end in the near future, we definitely expect 2,000,000 members by the national convention next August. We already are increasing our staff personnel, planning to add 1,000 new local chapters to the 3,800 we already have."

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Goodman's Bookstore

25 Hanover Street

A Coiffure That Looks Smart with Fall Hats

Phone 1425-M

JOAN DE GAGNE

Invites you to her new Beauty Salon at 328 MILFORD STREET

Shagmoor Coats

Sold Exclusively by

JAMES W. HILL CO.

Buy Diamonds

from

Your Dependable Jeweler

We have many lovely settings

GEO. E. PEARSON CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

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SUN DRY

Cleaners and Dyers

BUY WAR BONDS

108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Send Flowers *They are always appreciated*

Phone 1261 given special attention Buy War Bonds

Stache Florist

683 SECOND STREET

NASHUA

SPEARE'S NASHUA, N. H. HAVERHILL, MASS.

PURREY BLANKETS

88% Rayon—12% Wool

Size 72x84 $5.95

In all popular colors

COLD PERMANENTS With Individual Styling featured at

ISIDORE'S

Your Hair Stylist

48 Main Street Tel. 963 Nashua, N. H.

GABY'S Exclusive Shoppe Millinery

85 West Pearl St. Nashua, N. H.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS

NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.

115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559

Autographs Books

Foreign Books Bought and Sold

You'll enjoy shopping at

The King-McLeod Co.

Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date DEPARTMENT STORE

225-227 THAMES STREET

Turano's Beauty Shoppe

9 BROADWAY

Phone 3460

PROVIDENCE

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THE SHUTTLE SHOP

288 Thayer Street

It's not too early to buy Christmas Cards!

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE

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Starters and Generators

RICHFIELD TYDOL TEXAS ESSO GREASING WASHING

Spotless Rest Rooms

Maintenance Repairs

Dock and Waterfront Service

"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.

High Grade Coal

Range and Furnace Oil

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Virginia

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BE PREPARED!

Have Your Clothes Cleaned the "Southern" Way!

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.

223 N. Payne St. Alexandria

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars

Ford Herby's Inc.

113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

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Rector's Flower Store

3171 Wilson Blvd. OXford 1918

Arlington, Va Nights CHestnut 1555

Flowers Delivered or Telegraphed Anywhere

Charge Accounts Solicited

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store

COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP

1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

CAROLYN Modes

Sold exclusively at

D. MOSES & CO.

BIBEE'S

where your money counts

Lynchburg's Chain Grocery

Brighten Up Your Home with Furniture From McGEHEE'S

White Star Laundry

makes your clothes gleam

Just telephone 812 and end wash-day worries

Finished Family Service

Rough Dry Wet Wash

Thrifty Service

IN LYNCHBURG—IT'S

MILLNER'S THE SHOPPING CENTRE

FOR FINE FURS

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS

Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists

2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

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FRANK R. FORD, Inc.

Jewelers and Silversmiths

229 Granby Street

ESTABLISHED 1909

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.

111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.

Phone 27351

A Good Place to Buy Flowers

ROANOKE

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

Under Supervision United States Government

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Member of the Federal Reserve System

SELECT YOUR TOYS NOW at Pugh's

THIRD FLOOR

BIBEE'S SUPER MARKET

Finer Foods at Lower Prices

420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

QUALITY PRODUCTS

Bush Flora Shoe Co.

33 Years Serving You

Sole agents for

Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes

Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes

Also

Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Visit JOS. SPIGEL'S, Inc. FOR Your Winter Coat and Dresses

HENEBRY & SON

Jewelers

209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

VANITY BEAUTY SHOPPE

Complete Beauty Service

BELCANO COSMETICS

804 Quarry St. Phone 33-861

Dominion Building

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.

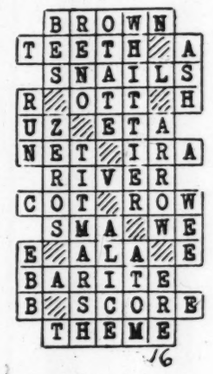
Wallpaper

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES

Buy More War Bonds

114 Washington St., W. Phone 28-159

Crossword Quiz Answers



WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON (Continued)

IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.

MILK—CREAM ICE CREAM

Rich in Taste Faultless in Quality

PHONE 25-181

Blossom Dairy Co.

Homogenized Vitamin D Milk

PHONE 24-131

CHARLESTON PRINTING CO.

Professional Printers

PHIL CONLEY, *Pres. and Gen. Mgr.*

810 Virginia St. W. Phone 21-583

National Home Beautifiers FURNITURE COMPANY

Let's Buy More Bonds and Back the Attack

608-610 VIRGINIA ST. E. PHONE 34-345

The Old Dutchess Bakery

Pastries of Quality

Full line of Cookies and Pies

Wedding and Birthday Cakes on Order

We are closed every Monday

1224 E. Wash. St. Phone 21232

HUNTINGTON

MARION BIERN, Inc.

416 TENTH STREET HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Women's Apparel Millinery

O. J. MORRISON Department Store

For Dependable Values

831 Fourth Avenue Huntington, West Virginia

MORGANTOWN

McCAY'S FLOWER SHOP

179 Fayette St. Opposite West Penn

Phone 6123

Morgantown, W. Va.

Corner Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.

CC ASHTON

Complete Service Washing Lubrication

Esso

REINER & KIFER MEAT MARKET

243 Pleasant Street

MEATS and GROCERIES

PHONE 8497

WHEELING

Harper Method

HarperCOLD Permanent Waves

Complete Harper Method Beauty Services

MRS. FLORENCE D. STROMBERG

714 Hawley Bldg. Tel. Wheeling 2653

Also Department for Men

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk

Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk

Creamery Butter, Ice Cream

Also

Evaporated Milk

Condensed Whole Milk

Powdered and Condensed Milk

Powdered Buttermilk

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

For Insured and Guaranteed DRY CLEANING

TRY A. Parker & Son

Cleaners and Dyers

184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario Phone 2-4615

Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE

18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOORS
is our specialty
Dustbane Products
Limited
C. E. Pickering, President
200½ Bank Street 2-5751

D&D Devlins
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us.
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

See Us When You Want Fine Shoe Repairing
or have us embody our "Articulator"
Hackett's
the Shoemakers
features to ensure comfort
428 BANK STREET PHONE 2-4700

Coming October 23
"Since You Went Away"
ELGIN THEATRE

FRANK JARMAN LTD.
F. W. HILLS, MGR. 243 BANK STREET - OTTAWA
Fine Art Dealers
for Nearly Half a Century

Fine Furniture
Orme LIMITED
175-179 SPARKS STREET

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

BUILDERS' and HOME HARDWARE
Japalac Paint
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
Phone 2-4241 410-416 Bank Street

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

Harper Method
Our skillfully trained operators use only Harper Method materials for the hair.
MISSES MacMAHON
196 Sparks Street Dial 2-1882
Over Metropolitan Store

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
The Citizen Publishing Co., Limited

ST. CATHERINES

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
MISS KATHLEEN STROHAN
Leonard Hotel, St. Catherines, Ont., Canada

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Hudson 2830 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
QUALITY • SATISFACTION • SERVICE

Staines FLOWERS
15 East St. Clair Ave., Toronto
Phone MI. 8484 Night MO. 5446

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

Toronto Dairies Limited
A Co-operative Company
Pure Dairy Products
661 Gerrard Street East
Telephone GLadstone 1131

VALLEY VIEW DAIRY
T. Roberts & Sons, Ltd
For the Best in Dairy Products
Toronto's Most Modern Dairy
658-660 Pape Ave. HA. 1153 3052

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W. (Just East of St. George St.)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans, Canada and U. S. A
10,000 square feet furniture storage
HEDGES THE MOVER
806-8 Mount Pleasant Road MAyfair 4459
Reference, Imperial Bank

PRINTING
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
Waverley 3307

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

All Makes
Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
We Service Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST., E.
EL. 8671

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HI 3882

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

JUNCTION 4157
THE CANADA DAIRIES LTD.
We give the best service we possibly can during these war days. But our high quality never varies. Give us a try.
1675 St. Clair W.
TORONTO

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for the Hair, Scalp, Skin and Hands
ADA McLEAN
1487-a Yonge St., Rm. 1 Ph. Hyland 2942

LEATHER GOODS
Handmade Covers
Zipper Cases, Purses
Quarterly Covers, etc.
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Mrs. St. Edmunds
3 Howard Street Ra 3219

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCIENTIFIC SHOE FITTING
Shoes for Men and Women
Wm. H. MACK Inc.
Better Fitting Footwear
1432 Bleury Street and 1395 St. Catherine St. W.

In Montreal It's
MORGAN'S
for British Imports of
DINNERWARE
TARTANS
MUNRO TWEEDS
and OTHER WOOLLENS
Ask for Descriptive Booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mansfield
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING
LADIES' WINTER COATS untrimmed $1.25
Deschamps
FRONTENAC 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
GET OLD DUTCH CLEANS 69 MORE SINKS PER CAN
Use the Phone—We Deliver

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866
QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION

FUR COATS
MAKER TO WEARER
19 years at same address
Jay Wolfe INC.
Telephone ★BElair 3466
First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Buayan (bwä'-yän)—Site of an airdrome on Mindanao.

Chüanhsien (chü-än'-shyĕn')—Chinese city on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

Enckell, Carl J. A. (kärl ĕng'-kĕl) — Finland's Foreign Minister.

Hürtgen Forest (hürt'-gĕn) —Southeast of Aachen in Germany.

Komorowski, Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz (tä-dĕ'-ōōsh kŏ'-mō-rôf'-skē) — Famed "General Bor" of Poland's Underground Army.

Kučevo (kōō'-chĕ-vô) — In Serbia, near the Romanian border.

Montbéliard (môN' - bā' - lyär') — South of Belfort, France.

Ristna (rĭst'-nä) — One of the key islands guarding the Baltic Sea approaches to Riga, Latvian capital.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Balikpapan (bä'-lēk-pä'-pän)—On the island of Borneo, second largest oil storage and refinery center of the Netherlands Indies.

Bologna (bô-lōn'-yä) — In the Italy battle area.

Kerkrade (kĕrk'-rä-dĕ)— Town on the Dutch - German border.

Pančevo (pän'-chĕ-vō)— Rail junction in the suburbs of Belgrade.

Tisza (tē'-sō) — River of Yugoslavia.

Walcheren (väl'-kĕ-rĕn)— One of the islands guarding the port of Antwerp, Belgium.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go, sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; κ = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

The Moon and Your Radio

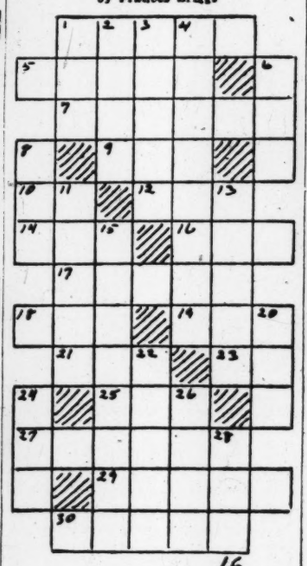
Radio reception varies with the phases of the moon, according to a Massachusetts Institute of Technology authority; it improves from the time of the moon's first quarter to shortly before full moon, and again from about the last quarter until a few days before new moon.

Puzzle Solution

HAppy astIR
sHAke chIRp
etHAn fIRst
mocHA IRish
edHAh bIRch
cHAse faIRy
HAven stuIR

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is color of Alice's hair in "Ben Bolt"?
5—A comb, rake or saw would have what?
7—What creatures move very slowly?
9—Who manages New York Baseball Club in National League?
10—Where did Job live?
12—Greek letter.
14—What might be used to capture a Parnassian?
16—Man's name.
17—A riverain dwells on or near what?
18—Small bed.
19—Would you row, don or eat a dinghy?
21—How does Burns write "small" in certain poems?
23—You and I.
25—Where is Muscle Shoals (abbr.))?
27—What is heavy spar?
29—A tally is what?
30—What is a subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks?

Down
1—Who was an Egyptian god of pleasure?
2—What is Nevada's most important city?
3—What is a giant grass used by Mexicans for making baskets?
4—Who was termed "Poet Laureate of New England"?
6—Word of what tree is used for barrel staves?
8—Would you expect Paavo Nurmi to fly, act or run?
11—Ciphers are what?
13—What "fell to earth, I knew not where"?
15—What pseudonym was used for some years by Thackeray?
20—Very small.
22—Who is one of feminine characters in "Last of the Mohicans"?
24—To flow back.
26—What is a very small particle of matter?
28—Before.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Can You Solve It?

We don't like to split hairs any more than anybody else does, but if it will help you find the 14 words below we'll gladly split one. So here it is, split into HA and IR, and all you have to do is complete each word according to the definition.

Contented : 1	HA — — — — — IR	8 : Up and doing
Tremble : 2	— HA — — — — IR —	9 : Bird's note
Man's name : 3	— — HA — — IR — —	10 : Prime
Kind of coffee : 4	— — — HA IR — — —	11 : Gaelic
Jewish dry measure : 5	— — HA — — IR — —	12 : Kind of tree
Run after : 6	— HA — — — — IR —	13 : Elfin creature
A refuge : 7	HA — — — — — — IR	14 : Flight of steps

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on Page)

Brevities

German propaganda claim that they are building secret weapons is having the reaction you would expect. The world's armies are beating a path to their door.—The Montrealer.

Wool is said to be the rarest fabric on the Continent of Europe. It seems Hitler used up the whole supply pulling it over people's eyes.—Boston Globe.

A Western car buyer found $50 in bills in the upholstery of a second-hand job. So that's what the stuff is they use to fill car cushions. —Detroit News.

A Verse for Today . . .

He hath broken the gates of brass, and cut the bars of iron in sunder.—Ps. 107:16

In Lighter Vein

Benchley Knew Him

Robert Sherwood is our tallest playwright, standing six feet, six inches. One day, one of his friends visiting Hollywood was introduced to Robert Benchley, and, seeking a subject of mutual interest, inquired, "Do you know Bob Sherwood?"

"Do I know Bob Sherwood?" exclaimed Benchley. Standing on tiptoe and holding his hand high above his head, he replied, "Why I've known him ever since he was that high."—Wall Street Journal.

Forgetting the Issue

Brown: "Your son tossed a lump of coal at me as I came home this evening?"

Jones: "He did, did he? I'll have to speak to him about that. Doesn't he realize that I can't get more than half a ton at a time from my dealer?"

Isn't It A Fact?

Storekeeper: "How is this fellow Johnson's credit?"

Credit Man: "Can't tell you. He always pays cash. So we don't know whether he's honest or not." —Atlantic Two-Bells.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Burr Shafer

"I'm through, do you hear? Through! I don't ever want to speak to you again, darling!"

Today's Quotation

Roaming in thought over the Universe, I saw the little that is Good steadily hastening towards immortality,
And the vast that is Evil I saw hastening to merge itself and become lost and dead.

—Walt Whitman

NEWS ITEM— WE LIVE AND LEARN.

EVER NOTICE HOW CLEAN AND SWEET THE WASH SMELLS WHEN IT'S HUNG OUT UP HERE IN THE COUNTRY AIR ?
SOAP POWDER
MAKES YOU WANT TO JUST BURY YOUR NOSE RIGHT IN IT
HI !! THOSE HAVEN'T BEEN WASHED YET
SNIFF SNIFF
WHY AM I SO IMPULSIVE!
L.F. van Zelm

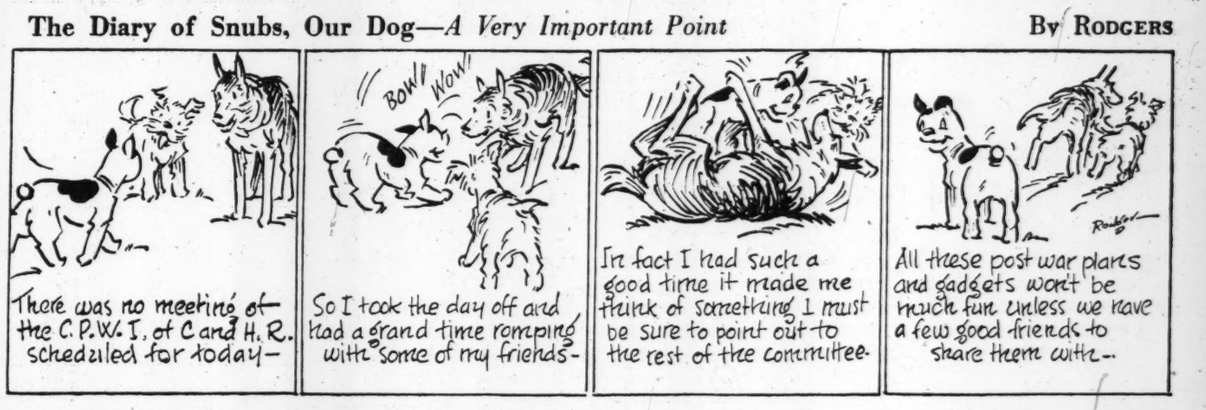
The Taffles—*No Help Wanted—Female* By Palmer

NOW, I WANT TO BE LEFT ABSOLUTELY ALONE IN THE KITCHEN— DON'T EITHER OF YOU COME IN UNTIL I ANNOUNCE DINNER— —AND WHAT A DINNER!
Tom Palmer
THAT'S STRANGE! I DON'T HEAR THE USUAL CLATTER THAT HENRY MAKES—
AND OF ALL THINGS — THAT SMELLS LIKE A DELICIOUS ROAST!
WHAT'S COOKING, MOM — AND I'M NOT TALKING SLANG
YOUR FATHER IS COOKING UP A LOT OF COMPETITION FOR ME IN THE KITCHEN—

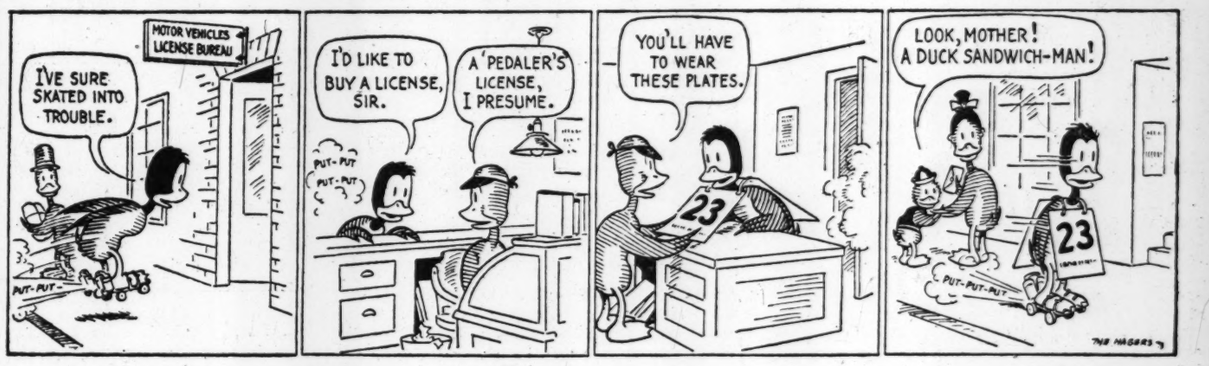
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The "Fall Guy"* By Le Pelley

FALL IS A BEAUTIFUL SEASON -- WHAT WONDERFUL COLOR...
HMPF... IT MEANS WE HAVE TO RAKE LEAVES
BUT SMELL HOW FRESH IT IS !! FEEL THAT TANG IN THE AIR —
I'M THINKING ABOUT THE ASHES I'LL HAVE TO CARRY —
FOOEY... IF I EVER WANT TO ENJOY SOMETHING, I'LL NEVER TAKE YOU ALONG !!
WHAT DID I SAY ?!
L.F. van Zelm

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Very Important Point* By Rodgers


There was no meeting of the C.P.W.I. of C and H.R. scheduled for today—
BOW! WOW!
So I took the day off and had a grand time romping with some of my friends-
In fact I had such a good time it made me think of something I must be sure to point out to the rest of the committee.
All these post war plans and gadgets won't be much fun unless we have a few good friends to share them with--

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Cuts a Fine Figure* By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

'Long-Awaited Opportunity'

For many months the American Navy has been baiting the Japanese fleet, daring it to come out and fight. For many months the Nipponese admirals have been running and hiding—and committing hara-kiri. Now the Tokyo radio quotes Premier Koiso as saying that the "long-awaited opportunity for Japan's battle in the Pacific has just come" and reports that the Japanese high command "at long last gave the final signal" to the Japanese fleet to rush to battle in "full force."

The wording indicates more than a little impatience. It is quite possible the generals have goaded the admirals to desperation. As the Japanese forces in Burma, Malaya and the Dutch Indies have found reinforcements and supplies cut down; as American attacks have destroyed bases and captured islands nearer and nearer to Japan; as the American fleet has grown and British ships have been released from the West—just so has the day of reckoning approached for Japan's fleet.

Admiral Halsey's communiqué says nothing about any appearance of the Japanese fleet, but does report new vigor in the enemy's air attacks. The first American strikes on Formosa were answered only by night sorties of Japanese planes against the American carriers. But on Saturday they risked a daylight attack and—since some were reported shot down by antiaircraft guns—must have hit back with sufficient force to pierce the umbrella of American fighter planes.

While B-29's, either from China or from a new base in the Marianas, also hit Formosa, the main attack has been by carriers. It is probable that Admiral Halsey can now throw 2,000 to 3,000 planes at the Japanese. But unless his early blows knocked out all Japanese bases on the Ryukyu chain and seriously damaged the bases on Formosa, he must be up against heavy air reinforcements from Japan.

Tokyo tried that in the Marianas, but lost hundreds of planes because American bombing had wrecked the island bases where they expected to refuel. This time, American carriers, defying land-based attacks by standing off Formosa for four days, have probably mauled its bases. Whether the Japanese actually risk a fleet engagement now will depend on whether they still have land bases to supplement their carriers—or on how desperate the admirals have become.

Unless they intend to give up all their southern conquests and see Formosa made a base for attacks on their home islands they will soon have to fight. We can be sure such a decision will be regarded by the American Navy as indeed a "long-awaited opportunity."

Hungary's Tragedy

The Admiral without an ocean has now become a Regent without a country. And both these anomalies are of German manufacture. Had it not been for World War I, now clearly seen as part of a long struggle by Germany for domination of its neighbors, the Austro-Hungarian Empire or its successor might have provided a seagoing berth for Admiral Horthy to this day. Had it not been for the second German attempt at domination, Admiral Horthy would probably be in Budapest this afternoon as Regent of Hungary, instead of in Berlin as guest of the Gestapo.

Hungary offers one more example of the tragic cost to other peoples of Germany's obsession with a fallacious racial superiority. Admiral Horthy's move for an armistice with the Allies having been thwarted, by Hungarian Fascists obviously directed from Berlin, the Germans now announce that they will fight for every foot of Hungarian soil as if it were their own. This is no expression of regard for Hungary, however. It could mean the destruction of Hungarian towns, farms, villages. It means that Budapest, which, like Austria's Vienna, is a world city in a sense that no German city can be, is now exposed to the fate of Aachen.

The Hungarians signed with the Axis in November of 1940, when the old civilized world of which they were a part was crumbling, France overrun by the Nazi machines, and Britain being pounded within an inch of its life. They soon became prisoners behind the West Wall, a next-door neighbor of the Greater Germany with plains lying wide and level for the convenience of German armor. Between Hungary and the day of liberation from the Nazi usurpers now lies the prospect of becoming a battlefield for Russian and German armies in a series of last-ditch engagements.

Rommel

The fox of the desert will not again run away to fight another day. Berlin now admits the death of Marshal Rommel. He was a relatively fortunate man. He belonged to a dirty gang, was a Nazi among Nazis. But he did not have the Nazi dirty work to do. His assignments permitted him to fight clean. As much of glory as is left in war, and more than accrues to most leaders whose side is foredoomed to defeat, colored his spectacular career.

Not so much a strategist as a wily tactician, and not so much an innovator as a daring gambler with a ready-made set of tricks, Marshal Rommel repeated himself once too often in Africa. He did not show himself capable of defending Fortress Europe.

He wrote a striking page of military history. It is a pity he could not have done so serving a decent cause.

Freedom for Greece

The blue and white banner of Greece flies once more over the Acropolis. Greek patriots are reported in control of Athens. British troops have cleared the Peloponnesus, taken Corfu, and landed at Piraeus. Berlin says Greece is being evacuated.

It seems a simple story now and rather matter-of-fact. But it should stir the peoples of free nations as few stories of this war have stirred them. For they cannot have forgotten the splendid successes of the Greeks when they turned to drive back Mussolini's invasion, or the heroic defiance with which they met Hitler's hordes in the spring of 1941. The Russians remember, for the Nazis' late start against Moscow and their failure to take it have been credited to the delays caused by Greek-Yugoslav resistance.

Nor can free men forget what Greece has meant to the development of beauty, culture and free ideas in the Western World. The liberation of her starving people is symbolic of the steady release of civilization from the grasp, physical and mental, of the new barbarism.

Rescue Boston's Schools!

Public school officials, parents, and teachers who have long felt concerned but impotent to stem the deterioration of the Boston public school system can take heart. The first report of the $70,000 general school survey authorized nearly a year ago by the Boston Finance Commission puts into pungent words all their misgivings.

From the Boston School Committee, which it says has degenerated into a "springboard for political advancement," down, the report does not hesitate to call a spade a spade. It spotlights all the system's shortcomings.

But, of course, it does not stop there. From the dismal picture it paints of political interference and administrative inefficiency, the report turns quickly to concise recommendations which, if carried out, would put Boston on the road to regaining the position of leadership it once held in the field of education.

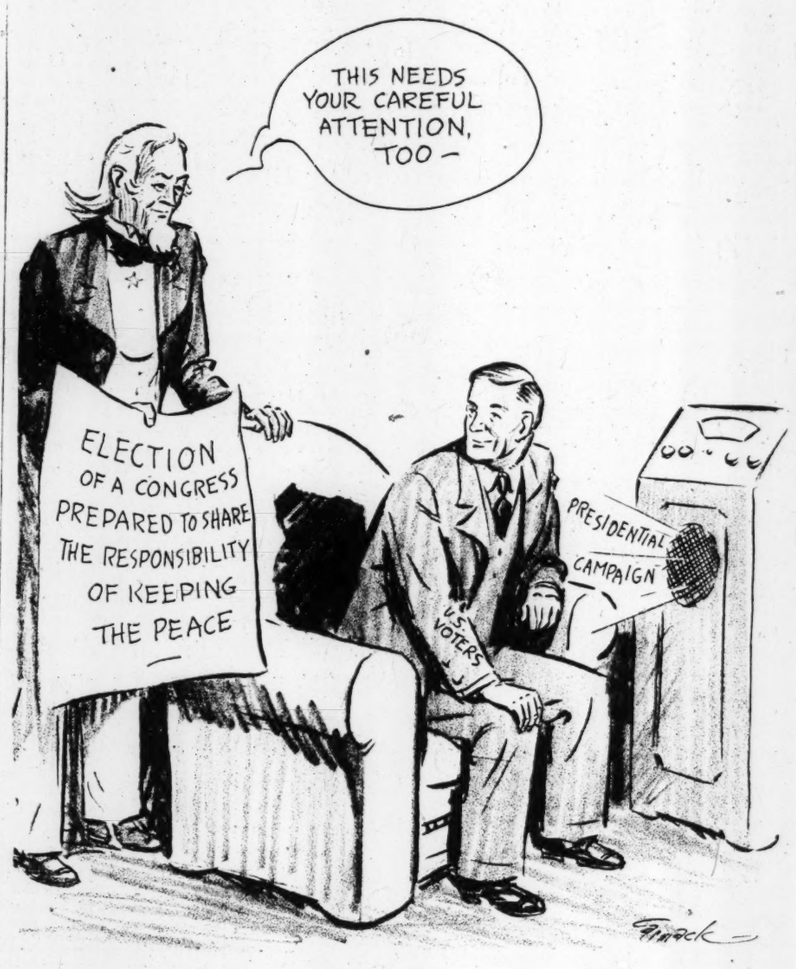
As the report itself points out, it will require the compulsion of an enlightened public opinion to set things right. The war-sharpened realization of the need of better youth-training should help bring forth that compulsion. What our schools do with the children of today will determine very largely what those children do with the world of tomorrow.

Those who are genuinely interested in the educational welfare of Boston youth can take heart, too, from the fact that similar surveys in other cities have brought about substantial reforms. George D. Strayer, former Columbia professor and the authority on school administration, who conducted the Boston survey, has directed comparable investigations in some 80 cities, including New York. In Baltimore, to name only one, the recommendations of his staff have been put into effect 100 per cent. His staff for the Boston job included 26 educators selected from all over the country.

The most important single recommendation in the report, in the eyes of the survey staff, is its proposal for a change in the method of selecting the Boston School Committee, its aim being to assure more competent members by putting their nomination into the hands of a committee representing responsible civic and educational organizations. At present anyone who secures 2,000 names on a petition can get his name on the ballot.

It is to be hoped that public-spirited organizations in Boston and in the Commonwealth will get behind a drive to have this recommendation made into law by act of the State legislature.

Important


THIS NEEDS YOUR CAREFUL ATTENTION, TOO—
ELECTION OF A CONGRESS PREPARED TO SHARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF KEEPING THE PEACE
U.S. VOTERS
PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN
Black

American Indians and the Ballot

The Wide Horizon

By Mabel F. Knight

Now the American Indians, who are serving their country overseas, want to know where they stand, what their status will be when they return home! Will they be citizens in fact with the right to vote, will they secure jobs on a parity with white veterans, or will racial discrimination continue to their disadvantage?

In recognition of the loyalty and services of the American Indians during World War I, citizenship was conferred on all non-citizen Indians born in the United States, by an Act of Congress in 1924.

However, several States still deny them the franchise. According to Felix S. Cohen, who compiled the Handbook of Federal Indian Law in 1942, in New Mexico and Idaho the State constitutions still reflect early legal history that "Indians not taxed"—being generally identified as persons born under the jurisdiction of the tribe of which they are members—were not citizens of the United States. In those States Indians are denied the franchise though the ballot is granted to whites not taxed.

* * *

In Arizona, Indians are denied the right to vote on the ground that they are within the provision denying franchise to "persons under guardianship." In Colorado, the Attorney General rendered an opinion in 1936 that Indians had no right to vote under Colorado law because they were not citizens. The Utah Attorney General in 1937 held that Indians residing on a reservation within a State were not residents and therefore not entitled to vote; although the United States Supreme Court holds that the land of an Indian reservation is part of the State within which the reservation is located.

In California, Indians were disenfranchised by the constitutional convention which established a government for the State.

The old reservation Indians are content with existing conditions, as in 1934 the Indian-Reorganization Act granted Indians self-government of which they are inordinately proud. It is a delight to see these earnest Indians gather in council and deliberate wisely concerning civic affairs. Or to sit in a court room in the Dakotas, for instance, as I have done, and witness the able conduct of the presiding judge and listen to his wise decisions. That act permits them to govern their towns, just the same as the Town Fathers of Brookline, Massachusetts, govern theirs. Yet nearly every year some Congressional effort is made to overturn this Indian-Reorganization Act, which protects Indians' lands and homes from the unscrupulous.

* * *

But while the horizon of these old Indians is limited to reservation happenings, that of the young Indians is broadening to include their country. Specially since they are comrades-in-arms with white citizens. These young Indians no longer want to be looked upon as show Indians, all dolled up in gorgeously beaded leather costume and feather headdress, such as they wear only on festival days. That belongs in the background as part of their priceless heritage of which they are proud and which in no way interferes with their eligibility for the franchise. The majority are well educated, having attended either State or Government schools, and since they help win the war, why can they not vote?

The number of American Indians in the Armed Forces is steadily increasing and runs into the thousands, while it goes without saying that those at home buy bonds, contribute to war funds, and manage to perform twice their ordinary work in fields and factories. It is difficult to select instances of Indian bravery under fire, because there are so many Indians who have received military awards, while others are prisoners of war and still others have given their lives for their country.

Second Lieutenant Ernest Childers, of Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, received the highest award, the Congressional Medal of Honor. He had been wounded and declared unfit for service, but under heavy fire cleared out two machine-gun nests and enabled his platoon to advance. The full-blood Crow Indian, Staff Sergeant Barney Old Coyote, successfully flew 50 combat missions in the Mediterranean and returned home with the Air Medal and 14 Oak Leaf Clusters. For aiding wounded men under fire, while seriously wounded himself, Private Jonathan Thomas Hoag, a Caddo-Delaware Indian of Binger, Oklahoma, received the Croix de Guerre, as well as the Silver Star for gallantry in action. And Second Lieutenant Sue E. Wood, Indian Service Nurse, was cited for bravery in Italy, as she continued at her post during an enemy air raid.

This leads up to the question: Are these Indians to receive what they most desire—full citizenship minus any racial prejudice? They are worthy of it. It is a question for the American public to answer!

Poland Fights On

The Bookshelf

"Poland is thought of as a country which suffers, but it is also a country which still fights," writes Xavier Pruszynski in POLAND FIGHTS BACK (New York: Roy Publishers. $2.50). Mr. Pruszynski's book is a valuable contribution to American understanding of Polish attitudes.

This is no matter-of-fact narrative, the hashed-over story of Poles scattered all over the world, a depressing story of defeat. Quite the contrary. It is vivid, pulsating with life, and the reader finishes it with spirit uplifted.

The author is one of the outstanding Polish writers of today. Anything over his signature attracts wide attention among Poles and among foreigners who read Polish. He writes with a facile pen, he has both the narrative and the descriptive gift, he can enter into the thoughts of those of whom he writes.

* * *

The present book begins, after brief reference to the opening of the war, with the evacuation of the Polish aviators from Poland in mid-September, 1939. This is splendidly described, as this reviewer can bear witness, having been a civilian in company of groups of those aviators who crossed the Polish-Romanian frontier on Sept. 17. The next chapters deal with the escape of the Polish boats from Gdynia on receipt of the order, "Carry out Peking," and the odyssey of the Polish submarines, after which the author turns to the Polish army formed in France and follows it through its adventures in France, Norway, Scotland, Tobruk.

The story of the Polish army in France may well be read for the light it throws on French affairs at that time. Everywhere the author notes happenings, remarks, incidents that afford insight into character or events. In Norway he saw active service with the Polish troops and he gives details of what happened there, not the least interesting being the German attempts to get the Poles to desert.

* * *

The descriptive passages introducing the sections on Scotland and Tobruk are excellent, although it is hardly correct to say that Scotland had peace from the days of Bonnie Prince Charlie until the outbreak of the present war; and we now know that it is a mistake to say that "Hitler did not try to invade Britain in the autumn of 1940."

The contribution Polish sailors are making to the war is duly told. Polish aviators, of course, play a leading role in the book, for Poles take to the air as ducks to water. "Squadron Leader Henneberg" is one of the finest chapters in the book.

In writing about the Polish troops who came out of Russia, the author has exercised great restraint, refraining from presenting the facts concerning their departure from that country and contenting himself with the story of their Italian achievements.

A. S. C.

hy Not Teach Them Democracy?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph G. Harrison

Suppose your country were at war and had taken great numbers of prisoners. And suppose these prisoners really liked your country and what it stood for and wanted to learn more about it so that they could return to their own land better prepared to rebuild it democratically. You would agree, wouldn't you, that it would be foolish and shortsighted not to take advantage of the chance to help them?

Well, it *is* foolish and shortsighted, and the United States is the country which is neglecting this opportunity. Today there are thousands upon thousands of Italian prisoners within the borders of America, some of them having been here two years, yet we have done virtually nothing to help these men prepare themselves for the terrific task of rebuilding Italy.

I have recently had several long chats with persons, some of them Americans of Italian origin, and others of Anglo-Saxon origin, who have visited these prisoner-of-war camps and studied the problem closely. The reports they give are certainly discouraging and are enough to make one wonder if Washington has any real idea of how these camps are being run.

Not that the men aren't being treated well. They are. The food is probably better than the majority have ever had during their lifetime. Their quarters are clean and reasonably comfortable. They are strictly protected against any mishandling and many are kept busy at healthy work.

No, the neglect comes from a different direction. It is their thinking that is being overlooked. So far as can be learned, these Italian prisoners might as well have been put into stockades in the southern part of the great Libyan Desert as into American camps for all that they are learning about the United States, its democratic way of life and the manner in which this democracy might be adapted for the welfare of Italy.

And there is a sinister aspect about the whole problem, too. I have been told on what I consider excellent authority that civilian contact with the Italian prisoners in at least one of the large camps in New England goes through a committee of Boston Americans of Italian descent. What is more, not a few of these committeemen were vociferously pro-Fascist in the days before the great deflation of Benito Mussolini and had accepted Fascist honors of one sort or another.

Thus, any public conversion which these men may have had away from Fascism is highly suspect, to say the least. And yet these men—the very last persons whom you would expect the War Department to permit to have anything to do with the prisoners from a Fascist nation—are the ones through whom many civilian contacts must funnel. Having once admired the mighty Duce, it is hardly to be supposed that they would encourage any efforts to teach the Italian prisoners about democracy.

Furthermore, I am told that about the only reading matter reaching these camps are such newspapers as "Il Progresso Italo-Americano." Now "Il Progresso" is owned by Generoso Pope of New York City, an individual who was perhaps the most outspoken admirer of Mussolini in the United States. Despite the fact that President Roosevelt recently wrote a warm and cordial letter to Mr. Pope which began "Dear Gene," it is doubtful if the owner of "Il Progresso" is the fittest person to prepare Italian prisoners for a return to what we hope may be a democratic Italy.

To make matters worse, no effort is being made to see that prisoners are at least brought into contact with persons or publications able to give them an understanding outlook on the United States and the problems of modern democracy. As I understand it, these camps are generally without reading rooms or discussion rooms and as a result the men stagnate mentally.

It is sometimes argued that the Geneva convention on the treatment of war prisoners outlaws any effort on the part of the captor to propagandize prisoners. This argument, however, is a weak one, particularly in the present case. In the first place, these Italian prisoners are citizens of a country which is no longer an enemy but is a co-belligerent. It should therefore be a relatively simple matter to arrange, perhaps with the Bonomi Government itself, for the admission of acceptable reading matter and lecturers.

In the second place, there is a considerable difference between making information available to prisoners and stuffing it down their throats. No one advocates that these Italians be made to learn if they do not wish to learn. But it is suggested that they should at least be given the opportunity to prepare themselves for the risky and thorny transition from life as Fascist soldiers to life as democratic civilians. Such preparation would benefit all Europe, let alone Italy.

How U. S. Pilots Live in German Prison Camp

(From Lieut. Robert R. Brunn, American aviator, now in a German prison camp)

An American community unlike any existing since the Civil War has grown here in Stalag Luft III, Germany. This compound is one of three housing Americans and [number censored] of us are living in [number censored] one-story wooden barracks, almost three years old now and weathered from their original dull green to blotches of yellow and brown, their shutters patched with plywood from Red Cross crates that still show faded red crosses in rows one above the other.

The soil is sandy, yellow and soft, and stumps from the pines that once grew here lie half hidden by the wind. Six or seven birch trees remain and vegetable seeds received from Geneva earlier in the year are showing in green rows between the barracks.

Lines sag with clothes and men are carrying metal jugs from the kitchen full of hot water for washing more clothes, or dishes, or scrubbing floors. Two or three others are sitting inside the wire that surrounds the small firepool, the only body of water in our world. Baseball is being played on an uphill, sandy diamond before a backstop of burlap and trimmed trunks—a real sandlot league.

Others read in a plastered, brick-floored room in one end of the cookhouse, sitting in Red Cross food-crate chairs. But the books are there, and colored photos carefully cut from the National Geographic and pasted on the wall mean America.

The living unit here is the "combine." A combine is usually composed of [figure censored] men who live together in one of the [figure censored]-man rooms that make up [figure censored] of our barracks. The combine is formed primarily to facilitate cooking of the food contained in the weekly Red Cross parcels, but it also means military organization and a center of interest.

Combines are distinguishable as you enter the barracks by the arrangement of wooden lockers and two-decked, straw-mattressed wooden bunks into squares on the planked floor, a rough pine table in the center of each. A bare light-globe hangs from a wire over each table. There's a bench on either side of the tables and the more fortunate have managed to get Red Cross crates for additional furniture.

The lockers are small and the overflow is piled in cardboard boxes on top of the lockers. You see old newspapers and empty boxes, too. It's hard to throw things away here. A kitchen shelf stands against the unpainted wall and if parcels have just arrived there are rows of cans that remind you of the grocery store at home, and bowls, pans, and home-made utensils.

A yellow-brown tile stove stands at each end of the room. In the fall and winter, it is surrounded by clothes lines and men with stools tipped back, talking of home. Other men sit, legs hanging from upper bunks, writing letters or reading and above it all is the sound of living—people whistling, the shuffle of feet, some one pounding, dishes being washed, conversations—and sometimes music from a phonograph, a tune that was new eight months ago.

(From Staff Sergt. Edwin D. Couper, Boston, a U. S. A. A. F. Flight Engineer, now in a German prison camp.)

Well, your brother's passed another birthday. Never expected to spend one in a place like this, but it wasn't bad at all. Baked myself a great big cake and gave it around to the boys.

Wouldn't be much of a cake in the U. S., but here we grind up the biscuits from our Red Cross parcels, add sugar and powdered milk and water, and flavor it with concentrated orange juice and then set it on the stove and dry it out.

Then we make icing out of D-bars (chocolate), powdered milk, and sugar, and smear it around. My masterpiece was five layers high (about six inches) and eight across and it weighed ten or fifteen pounds. At least it seemed a bit heavy to me.

We (blacked out by censor) traded some cigarettes for a harmonica, since when I have been entertaining myself with that. The library is shut up temporarily while exterminators are at work so we're a little short of reading material.

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